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# THE GUARDIAN

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## Heath may try new tactics for Ulster

By IAN AITKEN

The Government is now moving towards a major new initiative in Northern Ireland, designed to break the continuing political deadlock and the steady escalation of urban guerrilla warfare.

Decisions appear to have been reached so far. But it is clear that Mr Heath is colleagues now accept that an entirely new situation has developed since troops first went to Northern Ireland, which calls for new measures. It is encouraged in this direction by Opposition leaders.

It is still insisted that there is no question of imposing direct rule from Westminster, at any rate until it has become obvious that all other measures have failed.

## Stormont arms reserve police

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Northern Ireland Police Force is to be equipped with guns, and police stations in and around Belfast have been given guard. The move is increasing police presence in the city.

Most policemen regret the need for arms enormously. One officer said yesterday: "The last thing any of us wants is a return to the pre-hunt days. Hunt tried to turn us into a force of British bobbies, which is the kind of job the vast majority of policemen wanted to do."

"Most of us were quite happy to lose our guns, because we realised that this would help us to hang on to the civilian role. We hated doing riot duties and were delighted when the army took over the rough stuff. But unfortunately the present terror campaign against the RUC makes the idea of an ordinary British-type police force impossible. You cannot expect a man to walk about the streets unarmed when he knows he is a target for dozens of gunmen."

"I personally am unhappy about the idea of machine guns. You only need to wound or kill an innocent bystander by accident and you will have dreadful trouble on your hands. But there is no doubt we must be protected. You cannot have a man knowing his own family is a target and expect him to do anything about it."

Twenty-nine men were held and arms seized yesterday in an army search following the Belfast bomb explosion in which six members of a foot patrol were hurt.

At Belleek, Co. Fermanagh, near the Ulster border, an explosion badly damaged the Carlton Hotel. Troops at the scene were pinned down for three hours by fire which, they said, came from across the border and they had to seek the help of the Irish civil police.

A radar station near Lurgan was wrecked by a bomb after an armed man had ordered the staff out at gunpoint. The station was used by shipping and aircraft over a 500-mile radius. A bank near the town was also destroyed by a bomb.

## Cape completes apartheid pattern

From Stanley Uys in Cape Town

AT THE END of an emotional, four-day debate yesterday, the all-white Cape Provincial Council voted 35-16 in favour of removing all Coloured (mixed race descent) voters from the municipal rolls in the Cape Province.

In due course, the eight Coloured city councillors in the Cape will lose their seats—and the political institutions of the whites in South Africa will have been finally "cleansed" of the last vestiges of non-white political representation.

Politically then, the apartheid pattern will be complete—at least in outline. The whites' political institutions will be pure white, and the three non-white groups (African, Coloured, and Asian) will be squeezed out of their separate institutions.

African political representation in Parliament ended in 1980. Coloured political representation in Parliament and the Cape Provincial Council ended yesterday. Now the Coloured municipal vote is being mopped up. That is the end.

The leader of the Opposition United Party in the Cape Provincial Council, Mr Jac de Villiers, yesterday described the ordinance abolishing the Coloured municipal vote as "the most disgraceful piece of legislation ever brought before this House."

Another Opposition speaker, Mr Brian Bamford, said that the Government was "presiding over the liquidation of the goodwill that has existed between the white and brown people." He described the ordinance as "wicked."

Mr Cyril Brett (United Party) said that when members of Mr Vorster's ruling Nationalist Party were "blowing up telephone wires" (a reference to wartime sabotage), the Coloured people were giving their lives for South Africa by enlisting with the South African forces in two world wars. "Today they are emigrating to Australia and Canada," he said. "Coloured leaders have been warning insistently recently that the bitterness of the two million Coloured people is reaching a peak."

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council—an apartheid institution which the Coloured people have been given as compensation for their loss of rights in Parliament and the provincial councils—is rapidly being turned into a base for "brown power."

The pro-apartheid Federal Party, led by Mr Tom Swartz, has virtually lost its control of the council (it only held this control with the help of 20 members nominated by the Government), and a new grouping is taking place on the cross-benches which plans to use this apartheid institution to fight apartheid.

Our Political Staff writes: At Westminster Mr David Steel, the Liberal Whip, tabled a question for the Home Secretary to answer next week asking him to expel the two high-ranking members of the South African Bureau of State Security who are now in London. Mr Steel put his question after the Guardian had reported that Gen. Hendrick van den Bergh, director of BOSS, and others were thought to be in Britain.

Mr Steel said last night: "The British Government is being morally if not legally, wrong in allowing these two agents of South Africa's brutal police state to visit Britain. Since they are not British subjects, they would have been obliged to state their intentions in coming to this country. It is inconceivable that members of BOSS are not known to our intelligence services."

The Government has not yet commented on reports on the activities of BOSS in Britain. But when Mr Wilson was Prime Minister, he said that British security did not co-operate with South Africans who wanted to exercise surveillance over South African liberals living in Britain.

The day after the announcement of the savage sentence on the Dean of Johannesburg is a particularly inappropriate one for such a visit," said Mr Steel. "Since BOSS investigated and prepared the case of terrorism against the Dean, who was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment."



## PO plans less for more

By VICTOR KEEGAN and KEITH HARPER

The Post Office plans to abolish 35,000 jobs over the next five years, put up selected prices, and deliberately cut back the quality of collections and deliveries.

The proposals, which have been presented to the Post Office National Users' Council, will weigh heavily on the ordinary consumer. The business community will hardly suffer at all from the deterioration of service.

The changes have been forced on the Post Office by its worsening financial position and changing habits among letter writers.

Even with the increases, due to start in February 1972, the PO will still have a £130 million shortfall on its five-year statutory target, so further increases are inevitable after the CBI's freeze ends next August, unless the Government foots the bill.

The time of delivery will extend well into the afternoon and there will be a restriction of evening and weekend collections.

The PO's claimed figure of over 94 per cent of first class mail delivered the next day will be reduced by 2 to 3 per cent.

At present the first delivery is completed by 20 a.m., but in future only 10 to 20 per cent of mail will be delivered by this time, the rest being spread throughout the day. The PO, which has conducted a survey of consumer desires, claims that social patterns are changing and most people no longer want or need their mail so early.

Between 20 and 30 per cent of second class mail will take a day longer to arrive. Letters on Thursday, or late Wednesday night, may not arrive until the following Monday. But the PO believes that the quality of the second class service from Monday to Wednesday will be largely unchanged.

Increased productivity agreements and mechanisation are intended to mean 25,000 less staff by 1978. The PO believes that with normal staff retirements and turnover running at 5,000 a year, the target should be achieved without any serious redundancy problems.

But Mr Tom Jackson, the postal workers' leader, said last night that the plans will put 7,000 postmen out of a job when the scheme is introduced next August.

He accused the Post Office of trying to "hoodwink" the public by not disclosing that postal charges would go up again from next August.

"There is little doubt that charges for first class mail will go up by 1p, and that for second class mail by 1p," he said.

Mr Jackson, who is general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said it was wrong of the Post Office to make the public believe that reduced services was all that was in store for them. He said the proposals meant that for first class letters only about 85 in every 100 would be delivered the next day.

His union intends to make Mr Bill Ryland, Post Office chairman, reconsider the position. He said the plan to reduce staff by 25,000 up to 1978 was just a "pipe dream."

Mr Jackson said: "The public is being asked to pay more for less."

will be increased reliance on part-time staff. Saturday parcel deliveries will be ended.

A combination of reduced manpower, improved marketing, and productivity could save £160 millions by 1978, according to the PO. For the next year at least the £30 million increased revenue will come almost equally from cost savings and price increases.

The proposals have been framed in such a way that the users' council, under Lord Peddie, can choose between accepting a reduced service or maintaining it unchanged at suitable prices.

Last night Lord Peddie welcomed the fact that the PO had presented him with three choices for the scale of 5 per cent increases to be introduced in February, and that the council had been given the option of maintaining existing standards at a higher price.

Commercial radio plans, page 5

## Polluted fish inquiry

A GOVERNMENT inquiry has been ordered into chemical dumping in the English Channel. Trawlermen have netted about 20 10-gallon drums of cyanuric chloride from fishing grounds off the Kent coast. Fish had red patches. A polluted area of one square mile has been put out of bounds.

## Pig bins food

A BIRMINGHAM headmistress said yesterday she had found children eating out of pig bins. Miss Violet Legge, head of Benson Junior School, said the children were put on free meals and their parents and the council were told.

## Nuclear test

THE PROPOSED underground nuclear test in the Aleutians, which has been sharply criticised by some scientists, may take place at 11 a.m. (local time) on Saturday, said the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

## Commissioner

MR ROBERT MARK, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed Commissioner. He will succeed Sir John Waldron, who retires in April. Profile, page 13

### Letters

Letters of between two and four ounces are to go up to 4p (first class) and 3p (second class). This means that the PO announcement that the ordinary 3p and 2p letters would be exempted from the next round of increases, in order to keep the rises within the CBI's guidelines of a weighted average of 5 per cent, has been qualified.

Only first and second class mail weighing up to two ounces will be exempted.

Parcel rates will go up by an average of 4.8 per cent.

The Post Office plans only one delivery a day in residential areas. Business areas will continue to have two.

### Choice

The UPW thinks the public should be given the choice of a "speedy, reliable first-class service at a higher price and a slower second-class service cheaper than it is now."

Mr Jackson said the proposals were "timid and unadventurous." The past had shown that services, once reduced, were never returned.

Mr Ryland said yesterday that staff should have the opportunity to earn more through productivity agreements and there would be improvements in working hours, including fewer early starts. The main jobs which will vanish are those of postmen and sorters, and there

## There once was an ugly Euroduckling...

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

A funny thing seems to have happened on the way to the Market.

In the earlier episodes of the Great Debate, people were given the sad impression that we were some kind of a lame duck nation limping towards the Community because there was nowhere else to go. We had lost our wings, and needed Europe to teach us to fly again.

Suddenly all is changed. Europe needs us. Now, we are storming in like potential top-of-the-league champions. We are the beginning of the upswing. Mr John Davies—that expert on ducks—assured the Commons yesterday: "I feel confident things are moving in the country's favour," he said.

Though he is too modest a man to imply that he has brought about this magical transformation single-handed, there is also a remarkable change in the performance of the Secretary for Trade and Industry himself. Gone is that hapless decoy figure who used to be floated on turbulent pools to be mobbed by the angry enemy. Now he has matured, and the sporting and other rules and customs of the Commons and yesterday he was managing them all with a firm though flexible right wing.

"Certainly," he would say, when somebody jumped up to cut in on his speech. "Yes, by all means!" You would think he enjoyed nothing better than being interrupted—and this could even have been true judging from the Opposition's parliamentary performance at the moment.

Mr Davies was buoyant, relaxed, creative. On the spot he produced a new ministerial fledgling, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister for Small Firms. He was accommodating, but he can also be stern. He even took on Mr Harold Wilson back to back, pointing out that the technological revolution no longer seemed to be the Leader of the Opposition's favourite child.

Mr Wilson denied any cooling of his regard for this golden egg, but doubted if Mr Davies was the right bird to lay it. However, the Minister came through his speech jaunty and unscathed, his European plumage already sprouting.

When Mr Michael Foot stormed to the box he attacked Mr Heath, Mr Whitelaw, and the whole row of migratory birds on the Government front bench but never a harsh word, never a wagging claw, was aimed at Mr Davies.

Mr Foot's theme—not for the first time, and certainly not for the last—was the need to watch every stage of the move into a Europe with the best of eyes. We would tolerate nothing in the nature of "a simple one-clause enabling Bill to abolish Erskine May." Did people realise the change in the nature and power of the Commons that would flow from our entry?

There were Parliaments and Parliaments. Some nations have a different conception of parliamentary democracy from our own. The warning was given with rather the air of a Victorian father, pointing out that some nations have a different conception of morality. Well, Mr Foot was going to keep a severe eye on things. "I certainly intend," he promised, "to protect the rights of Parliament."

As to that high-flying economy, he would believe in

## Rockall really British

By HAROLD JACKSON

The European Community is going to get more than it bargained for when Britain finally accedes to the Treaty of Rome—6,500 cubic feet more, to be precise. In a last sovereign fling Britain last night made the first moves in the formal annexation of the Island of Rockall in the Atlantic.

It seemed appropriate that the Bill should be introduced in the House of Lords.

The Guardian can claim some part in this dying Imperial fall, having last year disclosed that Rockall might well be awash in a sea of oil to which Britain's claims could be shaky, to put it mildly. Clearly, it kept the lamps burning late in Whitehall.

The Royal Navy had, it is true, planted the flag in 1955, but it was not so clear a gesture as once used to be. The problem stems from explorations carried out in 1969 which showed that the Rockall Plateau had a similar geological characteristics to the North Sea strata which have given us all that high speed gas.

But the International Convention on the Continental Shelf leaves it an open question whether Britain could exploit the field, mainly because a hole in the sea bed 80 miles wide

and 9,800 feet deep between Rockall and Scotland casts doubt on whose continental shelf it lies.

Now it looks as if mere geography is not going to be allowed to stand between an Englishman and his central heating. Freaks of nature have never stopped the House of Lords in the past and they are certainly not going to do so now. Rockall will be British—granite, guano, gas, and all.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# French may scuttle NATO approach on force reduction

From DON COOKE: Paris, November 3

The French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Schumann, spelled out in detail today how France hopes to see a European security conference organised in the coming year. At the same time, in a speech before the

National Assembly, reviewing foreign policy after Mr. Brezhnev's visit to France last week, Mr. Schumann came out strongly against the American idea of negotiating mutual balanced force reductions

between the NATO and Warsaw Pact Powers.

M. Schumann declared that the force reduction (MBFR) proposal was simply "distracting attention" from the security conference project. The French have consistently opposed MBFR within NATO. They are not stepping up their opposition — both openly and behind the scenes, in their talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

High French officials, in fact, are now hinting that as a result of the discussions with Brezhnev, they would not decide not to receive the former NATO Secretary-General, Signor Manlio Brosio, who is hoping to start an exploratory mission to Moscow by the middle of this month to discuss organising a separate MBFR conference.

The proposal to send Signor Brosio to Moscow was worked out by a special NATO meeting at Deputy Foreign Minister level in Brussels in early October. Although France sat in on the meeting with observer status, it opposed the idea of the mission, as it has opposed all other steps in the direction of MBFR.

If the French have indeed been successful in persuading Mr. Brezhnev, and the Russians refuse to receive Signor Brosio, the whole MBFR exercise until after a European security conference, it is going to cause fresh diplomatic strains between Washington and Paris, and will probably result in some sharp discussions when the NATO Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels one month from now. The hope had been that by the time of the NATO meeting, Signor Brosio would have made his soundings in Moscow and would be able to report back on the prospects for organising a negotiation.

The French are determined, however, that the European security conference must come first, and that balanced force reduction negotiations might then be undertaken after the security conference if its outcome is successful and agreements are reached which definitely improve the political outlook between East and West in Europe.

M. Schumann told the National Assembly that France wanted to launch the security conference in the early spring of next year, with a brief meeting of Foreign Ministers of all the participating countries. Together with the United States and Canada, and all the European States from the Atlantic to the Urals (including Spain and the Vatican), there would be between 35 and 40 participating Powers.

The French then want to see three commissions organised to do the hard negotiating: as he put it, "making tangible for the people for progress to be realised in the fields of security, of exchanges of goods, and exchanges of ideas and people." — Los Angeles Times.

## Poppy payment

Ankara, November 3

The United States is prepared to pay \$20 million towards the cost of the Turkish Government to compensate families that will be hit by Turkey's ban on opium poppy growing.

Last night's vote in the Synod of Bishops on the document relating to the priesthood indicates that some of the bishops may have been converted, perhaps unwittingly, to an eventual ordination of married men in the Roman Catholic Church.

Of the 19 proposals put before the bishops, three were of special interest. The first was on the general subject of obedience and the priest's duty to remain faithful to his vows. This vote, which was really a vote in favour of virtue, obtained 115 yes votes (that is 115 bishops accepted the wording of the statement) and 84 additional favourable votes from bishops who accepted it, but who wanted to make amendments. The implicit message behind this vote is that it would exclude the possibility of reinstatement of priests who have left the ministry and then married.

The second proposal simply stated that the law on celibacy in the Latin Church should remain intact. This was accepted overwhelmingly by 188 of the 223 bishops voting. Another 21 bishops voted also in favour of that statement, but with reservations. What does this mean in practical terms today? It certainly does not mean that for eternity, Church law will never again permit a married clergy. It probably means that the bishops chose that means of expressing their opposition to celibacy as an ideal, as many already have done in their speeches. It also may have been a gesture of all loyalty to the Pope, whose personal views are well known. The third proposal is the most interesting but also so elliptical.

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, November 3

in its wording that one may wonder what the bishops made of it. It read: "The possibility would not be given to married men to the priesthood, not even in particular cases, unless, keeping in mind the good of the universal Church, the Supreme Pontiff, according to his prudent judgment, should indicate that the matter is a fit subject for renewed examination."

This statement, which puts the ball in the papal court, was accepted in toto by 85 bishops and with reservations by an additional 91. Since it did not obtain the two-thirds majority of 134 votes, the statement will be amended according to the

desires of that group of 91 bishops. If the commission, which must draw up a new version of this document, succeeds in making one which will be acceptable to that strong minority, who seek at the very least to keep the door open on the celibacy question, it will have performed a miracle. Cardinal Felici presented the bishops with his "Lex Fundamentals" today and, contrary to what had been previously announced, agreed to a discussion but not to a synod vote on the subject. In yet another attack on the press, the Italian cardinal said that the mass media had distorted the mean-

ing and the intentions of the fundamental law. The document, moreover, was never meant to be secret but merely "very confidential." About half of the bishops had replied to his questionnaire on the law and the majority of them said that they favoured some kind of law but not necessarily as he envisaged it.

● Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church today declared themselves independent of direct Vatican control but reiterated their loyalty to Rome. They formed a five-member permanent synod under Cardinal Josef Slipyi to administer Church affairs. The Ukrainian Catholic Church is the oldest and largest of the eastern rite Churches in communion with Rome.

## Rogers plea as aid line hardens

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 3

The Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, took the Administration's fight for the Foreign Aid Bill to Congress today in a closed-door session with the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. He said that a temporary resolution to continue aid was vital to allow time for a considered programme to be drawn up.

But there were indications that resistance was hardening on Capitol Hill. Senator Mansfield, the Senate Majority Leader, who is firmly opposed to extending the current aid programme, told journalists today that he believed the country approved of the Senate's action in rejecting the Bill.

"I have received about 1,500 letters, telegrams, postcards, and cables. All but five have supported the Senate," he said. Senate colleagues had had a similar experience.

In addition to meeting resistance on the continuing resolution, the Nixon Administration is under pressure on the shape and extent of the future aid programme. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Gale McGee (Dem., Wyoming) said a truncated aid programme of \$2,500 million was now under consideration, nearly a third less than the Administration's request of \$3,800 million.

Senator Muskie said outside the committee rooms he believed that humanitarian and economic assistance programmes should be totally separated from military assistance.

He added: "Tying the two together is a disservice to the conscience of America which, I think, is willing to support economic and humanitarian assistance. Military assistance programmes should be judged, country by country, on their merits."

The State Department today listed what it described as disastrous effects if the Senate's action in killing the Bill was allowed to stand. It claimed that major programmes around the world concerning nutrition, child feeding, population control, education and agricultural production would fall into "utter disarray."

American AID would be forced to discharge 6,500 American employees by November 15. A spokesman added that a major programme in South-east Asia would be aborted, including a \$55 million programme for South Vietnam's economy and other funds needed to prop up the economies of Cambodia and Laos.

In Saigon, Mr. Laird, US Defence Secretary, predicted that Congress will restore foreign aid cuts because the United States must show strength and not weakness during President Nixon's visit to China next year. He and Admiral Thomas Moorer, chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, had arrived from Honolulu to make a final inspection and report to Mr. Nixon on Vietnamisation and the withdrawal of American troops.

## Indian planes chase Pakistani jets

New Delhi, November 3  
Indian air force planes went into action yesterday against four Pakistani fighter aircraft which infringed Indian air space on the Western borders, a Government spokesman said here today.

He alleged that the Pakistani fighters, in two pairs, flew over the Punjab and said Indian aircraft went out after them. But the jets flew back into Pakistani territory. The spokesman refused to say whether there was any fighting in the air or elaborate on the incident.

The Indian Defence Ministry said yesterday that Indian aircraft were fired on Monday to chase away a Pakistani plane flying over Srinagar, capital of Kashmir. Poor visibility helped the aircraft escape to Pakistani territory. A spokes-

man added that India had protested to Pakistan about the incidents.

He claimed there had been three violations by Pakistan of the ceasefire agreement in Kashmir, all relating to the digging of trenches too close to the ceasefire line. They had been reported to United Nations observers.

Officials in the Indian border states of Punjab and Haryana said that civil defence machinery there was being strengthened and home guards were being alerted.

Air-Marshal Pavel Kutakhov returned to Moscow today after a five-day visit, said to have been purely for goodwill. But observers said he was certain to have discussed India's defence needs in the light of the present confrontation with Pakistan. — Reuters.



Lee Kuan Yew

## SE Asia plan 'working'

By PATRICK KEATLEY  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's Prime Minister, said today that the regional defence plan for South-east Asia had run into difficulties. The system worked out in the original ministerial talks was taking shape, he added, and the principle of cooperation proposed by Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Singapore was working out in practice.

Mr. McMahon, the Australian Prime Minister, is due in London on Sunday, and he is expected to see eye-to-eye with the British Government on the question of Soviet sea power in Asian waters.

But Mr. Lee failed to endorse Mr. Heath's views on the matter yesterday. When asked if he regarded the Soviet navy as a threat in view of its expansion in the Indian Ocean, he said: "I don't see it as a threat. The Russians just want to fill up all the spaces they can."

He indicated that there was plenty of space for many warships of many nations in that large ocean, and that Singapore was confident she could pursue her independence and policies regarding the subcontinent.

He said that Soviet merchant vessels were welcome at Singapore for servicing, as were the ships of other nations. Soviet naval craft were a different case and would be required.

When a Russian warship turned up recently without warning and proceeded to give her sailors shore leave, it had been necessary for the Singapore Government to call in the Soviet Ambassador and remind him that protocol must be observed and permission obtained.

## Operation for King Olav

King Olav V of Norway

will be admitted to hospital in Oslo today for a heart operation on November 15. The King will return from a private visit to London two days before the operation.

## Peace offensive as 'year of decision' runs out

From DAVID HURST: Beirut, November 3

With less than two months to go before the expiry of President Sadat's 'year of decision', Egypt is embarking on yet another phase of high-pressure peace-seeking diplomacy. Once the familiar two-pronged strategy is beginning to emerge — an appearance (or possibly even the reality) of preparations for war, which the diplomats is simultaneously designed to head off.

In the semi-official newspaper "Al-Ahram" this morning, Mr. Hafiz Ismail, adviser to the president on national security, declared that "Egypt's moves in the next stage will stem from the Egyptian determination that 1971 will be a decisive year for war or peace." This is the first time for a few weeks that an Egyptian leader has mentioned — in Egypt, at any rate — Sadat's famous deadline.

But Ismail put it in a primarily diplomatic context. He declared that Egypt intended to use the Middle East crisis before the Security Council and the General Assembly. If Egypt really has now decided to involve the Security Council — and parts of Ismail's statement

leave some doubt whether he really meant it — then Egypt is embarking on a path which the Americans, in particular, have always opposed.

He implied that now was the chance for a peaceful settlement, not only because of the situation in the Middle East itself, but because, with China's admission to the United Nations, "we do not know where the world community will stand on the issue in 1972."

It appears that Egypt is growing alarmed at the total lack of progress on the diplomatic front. Thus, in another statement in "Al-Ahram" today, the Information Minister, attacked what he called "the flood of dispatches from Imperialist and Zionist propaganda organs, destined to create a false sense of optimism about the possibility of a settlement."

He said that proposals for a settlement, as they are currently being reported, are at odds with Egypt's stand on withdrawal from the occupied territory and on the restoration of Palestinian rights. Whether this is an oblique denial of reports that Egypt is ready to

take part in some kind of indirect negotiations — from separate suits in the Waldorf Astoria, for example — under the auspices of an American "go-between," remains to be seen. It is certainly a sign of Egypt's mounting impatience.

Although, on its military side, Egypt's two-pronged strategy is not yet to be compared with the one which preceded the overthrow of Ali Sabri in May, it appears to be slowly gathering momentum. Yesterday the Cabinet heard a report on the current situation from Defence Minister Sadat.

The so-called "citizens for the battle" committees are being reactivated, and Sadat is shortly to convene the National Defence Council. The last time he did that was a couple of days before his announcement, in March, that he would terminate the Middle East ceasefire.

The rumour to the headline will be accompanied by intensive inter-Arab consultations: meetings of Foreign and Defence Ministers this month, to be followed, according to Hafiz Ismail, by a full-scale Arab summit.

## £40M airbus order

By DAVID FAIRHALL

The first order for the European Airbus has been placed by Air France. It is for six aircraft, valued with their spares at more than £40 million.

The announcement was made in Paris yesterday, in advance of the contract's being signed.

An Air France order does not in itself guarantee the aircraft's success, but the French national airline has been studying it and specifying its equipment in close cooperation with a group of airlines collectively known as the "European Airline Inter-Liaison, Alliance, and Sabena."

There is good reason to expect, therefore, that yesterday's order will be the trigger which will quickly establish the Airbus with an order book of something like 100 aircraft. Iberia Airlines has also been associated with the group.

Although the British Government pulled out of the project some years ago on the grounds that it was unlikely to show a adequate return on the large investment in Hawker Siddeley, Smiths Industries, and a number of other companies stayed in as private subcontractors.

## Hope of agreement on Berlin traffic

Bonn, November 3

East and West German delegations resumed negotiations here today on the question of traffic between West Germany and West Berlin.

The meeting, the fourteenth since the American, Soviet, British, and French Ambassadors signed the draft Berlin agreement on September 3, was thought likely to continue tomorrow.

The East and West Germans must settle traffic arrangements before the agreement can go into effect, but so far their negotiations have made little progress, mainly because the East Germans challenged the Bonn delegation's right to negotiate on behalf of West Berlin.

Political commentators here believed that the chances of success in this latest round of talks depended largely on what Mr. Brezhnev told the East German leaders during his visit to East Berlin last weekend.

The two teams were led today by the East German Secretary of State, Herr Michael Kohl, and the West German Secretary of State, Herr Egon Bahr. In parallel negotiations, the Leader of the West Berlin Senate, Herr Ulrich Mueller, has been meeting intermittently with another East German Secretary of State, Herr Guenter Kohrt, to discuss arrangements for West Berliners to visit East Berlin

under the terms of the four-Power treaty. Herr Mueller and Herr Kohrt met for six hours in East Berlin today and arranged another meeting for November 12 in West Berlin.

On his return from today's meeting, Herr Mueller said Mr. Brezhnev's visit had had no noticeable effect on the talks. No agreement was yet in sight, but the talks might be intensified soon, he added.

The East German Communist Party newspaper, "Neues Deutschland," said in a leading article today that East Germany wanted an early conclusion to the Berlin negotiations. — UPI.

## Mariner-9 emergency

A navigation instrument in Mariner-9 was thrown off line on Tuesday — probably by light reflection from a dust speck. 11 days before the United States spacecraft was due to go into orbit around Mars. After five hours, the Madrid tracking station got the satellite back on course. Radio signals showed that it had twisted several degrees. There was no apparent damage. Mariner-9 must be aligned perfectly so that its two cameras can send to earth pictures of the Martian surface.

## 5M hit by Indian cyclone

New Delhi, November 3

Five million people are believed to have been affected by the cyclone which struck the Indian state of Orissa at the weekend, according to the latest reports from the area today. Officials estimate that a million homes were destroyed or badly damaged.

They put the death toll at about 6,000, but local politicians have made estimates as high as 35,000. Officials say it may be a week before the final number is known.

State authorities have asked the Central Government for about £27,600,000 for relief aid. Journalists in Orissa said there had been six cholera deaths today in one of the affected areas. The State Government medical supplies are being sent to the area around the town of Cuttack. A consignment of 300,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine is being sent, and 115 doctors are being recruited from medical colleges.

Cuttack, with a population of 3,800,000, is the most severely affected district. A complex of coastal villages and islands at Jambhu received the brunt of the tidal wave. The cyclone reached speeds of more than 90 mph and caused a 10 ft wave which whipped up was 18 ft high when it reached land.

A total of 2,500 people, many of them refugees from the fighting in East Pakistan, are reported to have died in Orissa. A State government spokesman said more than 100,000 people were made homeless in the Balaore district, north of Cuttack. Seventy per cent of the homes there had been destroyed, he said.

India's Finance Minister, M. Y. B. Chavan, and other Central Government officials toured the affected regions by helicopter today to assess damage, while relief operations got under way. The Hindu pilgrimage centre of Puri, on the Bay of Bengal, suffers widespread damage, the Pre Trust of India reported. But was no known persons or ancient temples there had been damaged.

## TELEVISION

WILLIAM TREVOR writes, Shubik and Saville deploy the customary strong "Play for Today" cast in the writer's dissection of a school-teacher's marriage ("O Fat White Woman," BBC-1, 9.20). Elsewhere, "This Week" hopes to bring news of Angela Davis (ITV, 9.30). And that doesn't overlap with the film highlight: "Wajda's 'Ashes and Diamonds'" ("World Cinema," BBC-2, 10.10).

### BBC-1

9.38 a.m. 12 noon Schools, Colleges: 9.38 Merry-go-round: 10.0 Europe on the Move: 10.25-10.45 Maths Workshop: Stage 1; 11.0 Watch 11.18 Discovering Science: 11.40 Twentieth Century Focus: 12.30 p.m. Dressmaking: 12.50 O'R. Crut. R. Bedd: Religious Discussion: 1.30 Pogles' Wood: Watch with Mother: 1.45 News: 2.5-2.55 Schools, Colleges: Scene—Solo: 4.15 Play School: 4.40 Jackanory: 5.15 Blue Peter: 5.20 Ivanhoe: 5.44 Magic Roundabout: 5.50 News: 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region: 6.50 Tom and Jerry: 7.0 Owen MD: Simple Simon—part 2: 7.25 Top of the Pops: 8.0 Bachelor Father: 8.30 Holiday '72, with Cliff Michellmore: Blackpool and Majors: 9.0 News: 9.20 Play for Today: "O Fat White Woman" with Maureen Pryor, Peter Jeffrey.

### BBC-2

11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: 11.25-11.40 a.m. History on the Rack: 11.40-11.55 a.m. Within These Four Walls: part 1, Dr. Alan Charlis visits the Fossil Galleries: 12.30 News: 1.0 Europe: The Price of a Bride—the dowry: 1.30 Trial: "Perks," by John Malcolm: 1.50 Show of the Week: Scott on Entertainment, with Terry Scott, June Whitfield, Peter Butterworth, Frank Thornton: 10.5 News: 10.10 World Cinema: "Ashes and Diamonds," with Zbigniew Cybulski, Ewa Krzyzanowska: 11.45 Late Night Line-Up.

### ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m. 12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama: 11.0 Time of Your Life: 11.17 Primary French: 11.30 Fun to Read: 11.40 Captured Years: 1.40-2.30 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Picture Box: 2.0 Song and Story: 2.21 My World: 2.22 Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races: 3.40 Origami: 3.55 Yoga for Health: 4.25 Tea Break: 4.55 Flipper: 5.20 News: 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews: 6.30 Crossroads: 6.55 Thursday Film: "Walk Don't Run," with Gary Grant, Samantha Eggar, Jim Hutton: 9.0 The Lovers: 9.30 This Week: 10.0 News: 10.10 Cinema: 10.10 Looking at Glass: 11.0 Scotland Yard Mysteries: 12.00-12.15 Don't You Believe It: Benita Kyle, social psychiatrist: 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: 11.25-11.40 a.m. History on the Rack: 11.40-11.55 a.m. Within These Four Walls: part 1, Dr. Alan Charlis visits the Fossil Galleries: 12.30 News: 1.0 Europe: The Price of a Bride—the dowry: 1.30 Trial: "Perks," by John Malcolm: 1.50 Show of the Week: Scott on Entertainment, with Terry Scott, June Whitfield, Peter Butterworth, Frank Thornton: 10.5 News: 10.10 World Cinema: "Ashes and Diamonds," with Zbigniew Cybulski, Ewa Krzyzanowska: 11.45 Late Night Line-Up.

### WEST & WALES (RTV)

10.20 a.m. 12 noon Schools: 10.20 Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races: 3.45 Arthur: 3.55 Training the Family Dog: 4.15 Tinkerbell: 4.30 Crossroads: 4.55 Young Gulliver: 5.20 Magpie: 5.30 News: 6.01 Report West: 6.18 Report Wales: 6.25 The Limit: 7.0 The Day: Not Disturb: 7.10 Doris Day: Roy Taylor: 9.0 The Lovers: 9.30 This Week: 10.0 News: 10.10 Cinema: 10.10 Unforgettable: 12.00-12.15 Weather: Close.

### HTV WEST (as above except)

6.18-6.25 p.m. Sport West: 6.25-6.30 p.m. Sport West: 6.30-6.35 p.m. Sport West: 6.35-6.40 p.m. Sport West: 6.40-6.45 p.m. Sport West: 6.45-6.50 p.m. Sport West: 6.50-6.55 p.m. Sport West: 6.55-7.00 p.m. Sport West: 7.00-7.05 p.m. Sport West: 7.05-7.10 p.m. Sport West: 7.10-7.15 p.m. Sport West: 7.15-7.20 p.m. Sport West: 7.20-7.25 p.m. Sport West: 7.25-7.30 p.m. Sport West: 7.30-7.35 p.m. Sport West: 7.35-7.40 p.m. Sport West: 7.40-7.45 p.m. Sport West: 7.45-7.50 p.m. Sport West: 7.50-7.55 p.m. Sport West: 7.55-8.00 p.m. Sport West: 8.00-8.05 p.m. Sport West: 8.05-8.10 p.m. Sport West: 8.10-8.15 p.m. Sport West: 8.15-8.20 p.m. Sport West: 8.20-8.25 p.m. Sport West: 8.25-8.30 p.m. Sport West: 8.30-8.35 p.m. Sport West: 8.35-8.40 p.m. Sport West: 8.40-8.45 p.m. Sport West: 8.45-8.50 p.m. Sport West: 8.50-8.55 p.m. Sport West: 8.55-9.00 p.m. Sport West: 9.00-9.05 p.m. Sport West: 9.05-9.10 p.m. Sport West: 9.10-9.15 p.m. Sport West: 9.15-9.20 p.m. Sport West: 9.20-9.25 p.m. Sport West: 9.25-9.30 p.m. Sport West: 9.30-9.35 p.m. Sport West: 9.35-9.40 p.m. Sport West: 9.40-9.45 p.m. Sport West: 9.45-9.50 p.m. Sport West: 9.50-9.55 p.m. Sport West: 9.55-10.00 p.m. Sport West: 10.00-10.05 p.m. Sport West: 10.05-10.10 p.m. Sport West: 10.10-10.15 p.m. Sport West: 10.15-10.20 p.m. Sport West: 10.20-10.25 p.m. Sport West: 10.25-10.30 p.m. Sport West: 10.30-10.35 p.m. Sport West: 10.35-10.40 p.m. Sport West: 10.40-10.45 p.m. Sport West: 10.45-10.50 p.m. Sport West: 10.50-10.55 p.m. Sport West: 10.55-11.00 p.m. Sport West: 11.00-11.05 p.m. Sport West: 11.05-11.10 p.m. Sport West: 11.10-11.15 p.m. Sport West: 11.15-11.20 p.m. Sport West: 11.20-11.25 p.m. Sport West: 11.25-11.30 p.m. Sport West: 11.30-11.35 p.m. Sport West: 11.35-11.40 p.m. Sport West: 11.40-11.45 p.m. Sport West: 11.45-11.50 p.m. Sport West: 11.50-11.55 p.m. Sport West: 11.55-12.00 p.m. Sport West: 12.00-12.05 p.m. Sport West: 12.05-12.10 p.m. Sport West: 12.10-12.15 p.m. Sport West: 12.15-12.20 p.m. Sport West: 12.20-12.25 p.m. Sport West: 12.25-12.30 p.m. Sport West: 12.30-12.35 p.m. Sport West: 12.35-12.40 p.m. Sport West: 12.40-12.45 p.m. Sport West: 12.45-12.50 p.m. Sport West: 12.50-12.55 p.m. Sport West: 12.55-1.00 p.m. Sport West: 1.00-1.05 p.m. Sport West: 1.05-1.10 p.m. Sport West: 1.10-1.15 p.m. Sport West: 1.15-1.20 p.m. Sport West: 1.20-1.25 p.m. Sport West: 1.25-1.30 p.m. Sport West: 1.30-1.35 p.m. Sport West: 1.35-1.40 p.m. Sport West: 1.40-1.45 p.m. Sport West: 1.45-1.50 p.m. Sport West: 1.50-1.55 p.m. Sport West: 1.55-2.00 p.m. Sport West: 2.00-2.05 p.m. Sport West: 2.05-2.10 p.m. Sport West: 2.10-2.15 p.m. Sport West: 2.15-2.20 p.m. Sport West: 2.20-2.25 p.m. Sport West: 2.25-2.30 p.m. Sport West: 2.30-2.35 p.m. Sport West: 2.35-2.40 p.m. Sport West: 2.40-2.45 p.m. Sport West: 2.45-2.50 p.m. Sport West: 2.50-2.55 p.m. Sport West: 2.55-3.00 p.m. Sport West: 3.00-3.05 p.m. Sport West: 3.05-3.10 p.m. Sport West: 3.10-3.15 p.m. Sport West: 3.15-3.20 p.m. Sport West: 3.20-3.25 p.m. Sport West: 3.25-3.30 p.m. Sport West: 3.30-3.35 p.m. Sport West: 3.35-3.40 p.m. Sport West: 3.40-3.45 p.m. Sport West: 3.45-3.50 p.m. Sport West: 3.50-3.55 p.m. Sport West: 3.55-4.00 p.m. Sport West: 4.00-4.05 p.m. Sport West: 4.05-4.10 p.m. Sport West: 4.10-4.15 p.m. Sport West: 4.15-4.20 p.m. Sport West: 4.20-4.25 p.m. Sport West: 4.25-4.30 p.m. Sport West: 4.30-4.35 p.m. Sport West: 4.35-4.40 p.m. Sport West: 4.40-4.45 p.m. Sport West: 4.45-4.50 p.m. Sport West: 4.50-4.55 p.m. Sport West: 4.55-5.00 p.m. Sport West: 5.00-5.05 p.m. Sport West: 5.05-5.10 p.m. Sport West: 5.10-5.15 p.m. Sport West: 5.15-5.20 p.m. Sport West: 5.20-5.25 p.m. Sport West: 5.25-5.30 p.m. Sport West: 5.30-5.35 p.m. Sport West: 5.35-5.40 p.m. Sport West: 5.40-5.45 p.m. Sport West: 5.45-5.50 p.m. Sport West: 5.50-5.55 p.m. Sport West: 5.55-6.00 p.m. Sport West: 6.00-6.05 p.m. Sport West: 6.05-6.10 p.m. Sport West: 6.10-6.15 p.m. Sport West: 6.15-6.20 p.m. Sport West: 6.20-6.25 p.m. Sport West: 6.25-6.30 p.m. Sport West: 6.30-6.35 p.m. Sport West: 6.35-6.40 p.m. Sport West: 6.40-6.45 p.m. Sport West: 6.45-6.50 p.m. Sport West: 6.50-6.55 p.m. Sport West: 6.55-7.00 p.m. Sport West: 7.00-7.05 p.m. Sport West: 7.05-7.10 p.m. Sport West: 7.10-7.15 p.m. Sport West: 7.15-7.20 p.m. Sport West: 7.20-7.25 p.m. Sport West: 7.25-7.30 p.m. Sport West: 7.30-7.35 p.m. Sport West: 7.35-7.40 p.m. Sport West: 7.40-7.45 p.m. Sport West: 7.45-7.50 p.m. Sport West: 7.50-7.55 p.m. Sport West: 7.55-8.00 p.m. Sport West: 8.00-8.05 p.m. Sport West: 8.05-8.10 p.m. Sport West: 8.10-8.15 p.m. Sport West: 8.15-8.20 p.m. Sport West: 8.20-8.25 p.m. Sport West: 8.25-8.30 p.m. Sport West: 8.30-8.35 p.m. Sport West: 8.35-8.40 p.m. Sport West: 8.40-8.45 p.m. Sport West: 8.45-8.50 p.m. Sport West: 8.50-8.55 p.m.



celibacy  
November 3

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# Local voters reassure Republicans

from ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 3

The appeal of law-and-order candidates, the strength of the ethnic vote, and the continued racial polarisation of the cities were reflected today in results of the national elections.

In Philadelphia, Frank Rizzo, known as America's 'cop', swept to an easy victory, making him the third policeman to become mayor of a major city. Cleveland an upset when the Black base constructed by retiring mayor, Carl Es, collapsed and allowed a Republican candidate to win mainly in white areas to take his party City Hall for the first time for 30 years.

While these results will bring to the White House who had been predicting that their hard-hat ethnic voters, Nixon has little to do about outside the cities.

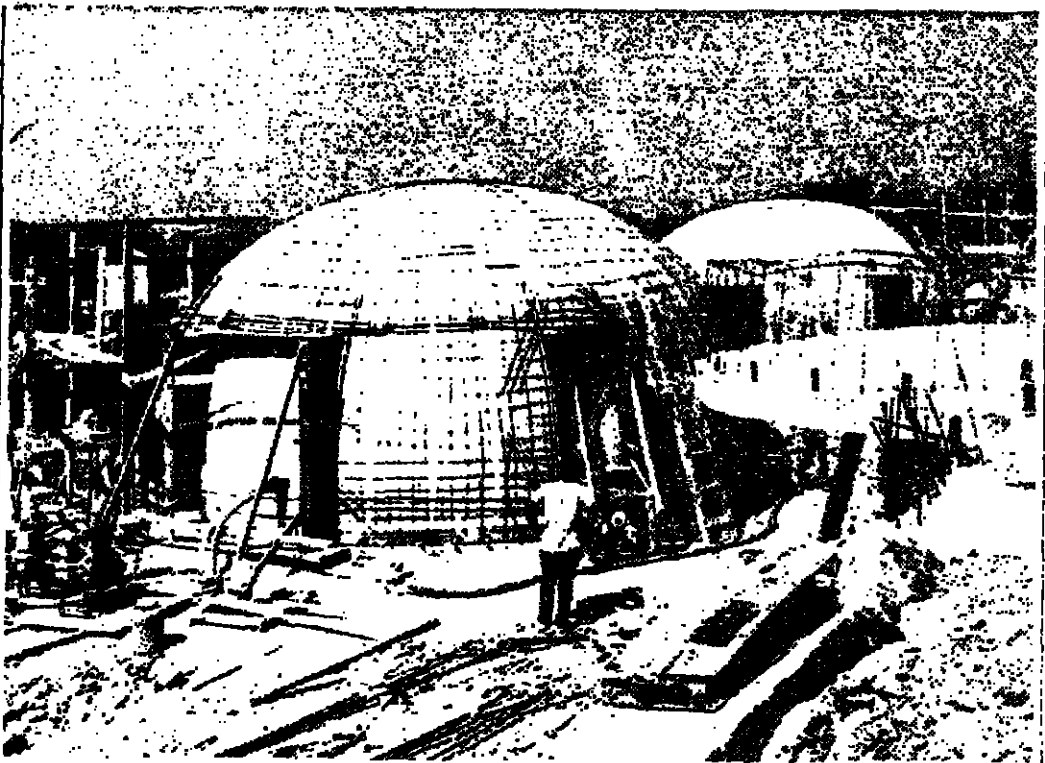
Mississippi, as was expected, Charles Evers, the black to run for the governor in the state's history, was swept by his moderate Democratic opponent, James Waller. But more important for 1972 was the victory in Kentucky of the conservative candidate, Wendell Ford, who recaptured the governorship for his party with a landslide over the liberal policies of the Nixon administration.

Opting though it may be, a mistake to read too much into the results, for local issues are predominant in off-elections. But Boston's Mayor Kevin White, who beat back the challenge of Mrs Louise Day Hickie of her strength and the vote by riding on his record of achievements in the last four years.

Of the most interesting were undoubtedly in

Philadelphia and Cleveland, where the ethnic vote was revealed to be alive and kicking. In Philadelphia, Rizzo, a high school drop-out, told cheering members of the Order of the Italian Sons and Daughters last Sunday night. The former police commissioner, who campaigned on the law and order slogan "I mean business," piled up huge majorities in the white ethnic areas and won a landslide victory in spite of the defection of thousands of Democratic black voters. "You ain't much baby but you're all we've got," a black woman told Mr Thatcher Longstrath, the pleasant but undynamic Republican candidate.

If any of the elections had any long-term political significance it was at Cleveland, where the Republican victory dealt a fatal blow to the hopes of the outgoing Mayor Stokes to build a Black Power base which would propel him to the leadership of the black political movement. Stokes had picked his own successor, Mr Arnold Pinkney, but the enthusiasm of the black communities and the hopes of many whites that had propelled him to City Hall four years earlier had largely vanished. As one observer noted, Stokes's claim that the Irish, the Italians, and the Jews have had their day in running cities may well be true, but it is perhaps better not to announce it in advance — at least not in a town like Cleveland, where blacks are still only a 40 per cent minority.



New look on the kibbutz. Round concrete houses, cast in an expanding mould, are replacing many traditional buildings. Speed of erection is the main asset of the new style houses, seen here being put up at Kibbutz Tel Yosef

# Chi scents revolutionary era of change

Peking, November 3

Mr Chi Peng-fei, China's acting Foreign Minister, said here tonight that the world was in an era of great change, with one of two super Powers "finding it more difficult to engage in truculent acts manipulating the United Nations and international affairs."

Speaking at a Foreign Ministry banquet for countries that supported Peking's entry to the UN, he added: "An increasing number of countries are determined to become masters of their own destinies. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and people want revolution. This has become an irresistible trend of the world today."

Together with countries that love peace and uphold justice, China would struggle for the defence of national independence and the sovereignty of various countries, and for the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Mr Chi reiterated that the Chinese people were determined to liberate Taiwan and were opposed to United States and Japanese reactionaries' "scheming activities" to create one China and one Taiwan, and engineer an independent Taiwan.

Chiao Kuan-hua, head of China's UN delegation, asked what he would try to achieve, replied: "We are happy to do what we should do."

He moved from table to table smiling and raising his glass to acknowledge the toasts of ambassadors accredited here to his success at the UN.

The only woman delegate, Miss Wang Hsi-jung, deputy protocol director at the Foreign Ministry, a diminutive but forceful woman in her early thirties, appeared taken aback when approached by journalists.

Speaking through an interpreter, she said sternly: "I am not prepared to give a press conference. I think the stand of our Government is very clear."

Red Guard wall posters during the cultural revolution named Miss Wang as Mao Tse-tung's niece and diplomats here say some Chinese officials have acknowledged she is related to the Chinese leader.

All the members of the Chinese delegation were present at the banquet except the Ambassador in Ottawa, Mr

Huang Hua, who is to be China's permanent United Nations representative and Security Council delegate.

Mr Chiao said that the date of the team's departure had not yet been decided. But the non-Chinese sources said that it would leave for New York next week.

Diplomats noted tonight that the Chinese team for New York is composed of politically sophisticated diplomats of wide experience around the world.

Such a delegation is bound to have high appeal among developing countries at the UN and it is difficult to imagine other than that the Chinese will shake up the organisation in taking the leadership of the third world. — Reuters

# Squeeze put on Rhodesian freedom groups

From our Correspondent: Dar-es-Salaam, November 3

President Nyerere and President Kaunda are to meet at Mbala—formerly Abercorn—in North-west Zambia tomorrow, reliable sources said here tonight.

The Tanzanian and Zambian leaders have met regularly and informally either at Mbala or at the Southern Tanzanian town of Mbeya for a number of years for what are generally described as "routine exchanges," but on this occasion their get-together is likely to be of greater significance. According to sources here, the main topic will be an attempt to reach a common position over the question of the Rhodesian liberation movements.

In the past both have supported the two movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity — the Zimbabwe African National Union and Zimbabwe African Peoples Union. But some weeks ago a new dimension was added by the formation of the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Froliz) which aimed to be a united front of both ZANU and ZAPU.

It is clear that Froliz has not so far achieved this objective, and in Dar-es-Salaam today all three movements have offices. But it is equally clear that the Zambians in particular are leaning away from support for ZANU and ZAPU and looking to Froliz.

Frustration At the weekend in Lusaka, Zambia, police broke up a ZANU meeting called to denounce Froliz. The Tanzanians, by allowing Froliz to open an office here, would also seem to have indicated their position.

It is in fact through frustration with ZANU and ZAPU, whose inter-party rivalry in exile has led to open clashes and who through leadership

# 3,000 flee soldiers

From a Special Correspondent

Blantyre, November 3

More than three thousand Africans have fled into Malawi from Mozambique, where many claim atrocities have been committed by Portuguese soldiers.

Mrs Nankhoma Josamu, of Alphonse village in the Tete area, said that Portuguese soldiers arrived suddenly a few days ago and ordered the villagers to run away as fast as possible.

She said that while they were running five Portuguese aircraft flew overhead and strafed them with machine guns. Mrs Josamu said: "Some were killed and others were hurt."

Portuguese helicopters landed shortly afterwards to take away the wounded, but the remaining villagers hid in the bush before beginning a three-day walk to Malawi. They moved by night and slept under cover during the day.

Mrs Josamu's story was supported by other refugees in separate interviews.

All refugees interviewed said that they had fled from the Portuguese troops, and not from fighting between the security forces and guerrillas belonging to Frelimo, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Many of the refugees admitted that they had helped Frelimo guerrillas in the past with food and shelter, but said that on this occasion, none was in their area.

While food supplies were being ferried to the refugees, the Portuguese Embassy in Blantyre has said it "accepts full responsibility for the refugees and is doing everything possible to help them."

Asked about the allegations of atrocities, a Portuguese spokesman added that while some soldiers occasionally "carried out deeds beyond their commitments" it would not be right to generalise.

# Premier rebukes Prince Bernhard

The Hague, November 3

Biesheuval, the Dutch Minister, told Parliament today that he had rebuked Bernhard for "disdainful remarks about the Dutch parliamentary system."

Written reply to question in the Lower House, Mr Biesheuval said he had drawn the Prince's attention to his duties under the Dutch Constitution. He had asked for audience especially to stress on him that he should strictly to established banishing unorganised demonstrations between the royal and the press.

Prime Minister was to questions from Dutch political parties, the small Pacifist Socialist Party had asked him if he did not share the view that "a new democratic referendum" referred to by the interview, and from the principles of parliamentary democracy.

He was also asked whether Bernhard's remarks were "in conflict with the letter and spirit of our Constitution and also with the spheres of authority of the monarchy and Parliament as laid down in the existing constitutional law."

Under the Dutch Constitution, the Government is responsible for royal acts and pronouncements, so the Prince cannot be personally called to account for the remarks made in the interview.

Parliamentary quarters noted that Mr Biesheuval, while formally accepting his constitutional responsibility for the comments, did not spare Bernhard. Rarely, if ever, had there been such open and official disavowal of a member of the royal house.

Decrees laid down in 1965 forbid direct contacts between royalty and publicity media and they stipulate that they should be organised and supervised by the Netherlands Government Information Service. Sources said that neither the information service nor the Prime Minister had been informed. — Reuters

# Lake Maggiore clean-up drive

Italy's judicial authorities have stepped up their campaign against the poisoning of the country's lakes and rivers by open ing a judicial inquiry into the pollution of Lake Maggiore, legal sources said yesterday.

Twenty-two industrial firms suspected of discharging illegal substances into the lake will be investigated during the inquiry, though no charges have yet been brought.

slav constitutional reforms have failed to assuage Croatian demands for autonomy. DAN MORGAN reports

# Unrepentant nationalists

Incidents of regional and governmental disunity have been reported in Yugoslav press during Tito's extended visit to Belgrade.

Constitutional changes decentralised Federal powers were introduced in order to reduce tensions between the country's constituent republics and to lubricate the decision-making process.

However, the demands for autonomy did not stop the contrary at a meeting in Zagreb where he heard for admission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations.

At 1,000 Zagreb University students gave a valuable support to Dr Hrvoje Sosis who said that Croatia (capital Zagreb) should set up its own "bank and send one governor to Washington to get its share of World Bank funds intended for Yugoslavia."

As close to a breakthrough as any voiced at a public gathering since entered a period of self-censorship a year ago, Serbs and Croats are the two major groups in Yugoslavia. A rift between them is a threat to Yugoslav stability.

Student meeting was also held by Marko Veselica, a town Croat economist, and from the Croat nationalist Party for his view only two months Veselica has continued to sit in the university assumed to have the tacit approval of the more militant

wing of the Croatian League of Communists.

The Belgrade press quoted him to the effect that car and tractor factories in Serbia would quickly bankrupt if Belgrade were not draining off foreign exchange earned in Croatia. Zagreb newspapers made no mention of Veselica's presence at the meeting.

The meeting itself was denounced in fairly mild terms in an editorial in the Zagreb newspaper "Vjesnik" which attacked the Sosis platform as "separatist" and "in nobody's national interest." It said separatism meant a "tragic end to Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations."

The growing militancy of the Zagreb University student leadership on behalf of Croat rights has put the local party in an awkward position, since the party itself has permitted very wide leeway for ventilating national feelings. The students here have challenged the party directly by rejecting the proposed amendments to the Croatian Constitution supported by the Zagreb leadership.

Dr Vladimir Bakarić, a Croat leader who has identified himself with the Titoist concept of Yugoslav unity, has been accused in the student press of selling out national interests. Hardly anyone in Croatia has spoken up in his defence. Miko Tripalo, who has won popularity by asserting Croat interests, has made no move to condemn the students. He sits on the 23-member Federal Presidency, headed by Tito.

The Federal executive committee, or governing Cabinet, Post

has by no means completed action on most of the major tasks involved in decentralisation. These include monetary reform, tax policy, economic stabilisation, rules governing retention of foreign exchange, and the five-year plan.

One hurdle occurred earlier when the Macedonian Republic vetoed the Federal budget to the effect of the year because it failed to include subsidies for tobacco growers. A compromise solution was worked out.

Inter-republican committees are at work on other problems. But Montenegro and the autonomous province of Kosovo have rejected the proposed medium-term plan on the grounds that it failed to provide adequate development funds.

Two committees of the economic chamber have refused to review the medium-term (five-year) plan because they said they were being asked to rubber stamp a Government document even though work on more radical alterations in the Yugoslav structure were nowhere near completion. The sessions were later described as a "strike of deputies."

One deputy said that unless major decisions were taken, "the medium-term plan would hardly be worth the paper it is written on."

Meanwhile, a date has still to be set for a conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The meeting had been planned for November, but it has apparently been postponed because of continuing domestic disagreements. — Washington Post



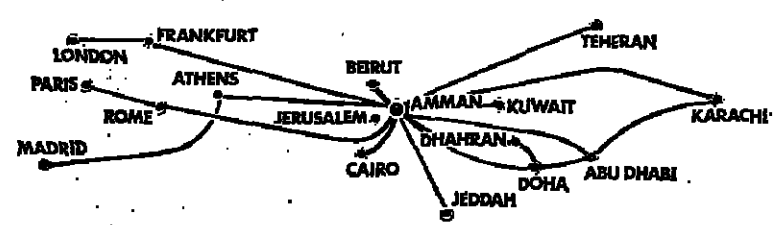
"I designed their clothes because I was inspired by their country's vision." Carven.Paris.

When Madame Carven designs an airline's uniform it's always an event. In the case of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, it was a special event. Following her visit to Jordan, she was inspired by the airline's record and also by the country and its people. She wanted the uniform to be practical, comfortable and beautiful and also to reflect the subtle shades of the golds and reds of the countryside, the vivid colours of the national dress and the warmth of the people.

Madame Carven provided the perfect answer—and added to it the natural elegance that has become her hallmark. The Alia uniform, like the all-jet fleet of Caravelles and latest Boeings, the multinational pilots and hostesses, the intercontinental service in flight and the impeccable maintenance, is another example of the airline's determination to deserve its crown. That's why in eight short years Alia have grown so fast their routes now span

three continents linking a score of cities from Frankfurt to Jeddah and from London to Karachi.

Alia deserve their crown



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## HOME NEWS

# Bill provides for press to hold shares in local commercial radio

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

Newspapers will be allowed a share in local commercial radio, but music publishers and record companies will be excluded under the Government's Sound Broadcasting Bill published yesterday.

The Bill, to establish up to 60 local commercial radio stations in Britain, coming in 1973, leans heavily on the 1964 Television Act setting up commercial

its first purpose is to the functions of Independent Television Authority.

It is estimated that the staff of the IBA will be about 150. The new commercial TV, the new Bill empowers the Govt to lend the IBA up to £100 million towards setting up a network. The Government has left many details to be worked out by the IBA. There is indication on the exact of stations, their range, method of selecting con-

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After-lunch story—with the Chief Rabbi, the Cardinal, and the Archbishop

## Help for Wales

As part of the Government's £160 million programme of capital expenditure on public works in the development and intermediate areas, the Secretary for Wales, Mr Peter Thomas, has given his approval to schemes worth a total of £2.3 million.

The projects, chosen for their social and educational value as well as for the additional employment they will create, include: new nursery schools and classes (£1.2 million); other educational projects (£200,000); day nurseries, social centres for the elderly, homes for children and the mentally handicapped (£500,000).

## Cardinal denies his habits are saintly

CARDINAL HEENAN rebuked Malcolm Muggeridge at yesterday's Foxes lunch for undertaking "the first step in the process of my canonisation." Insights by the ex-editor of "Punch"—given in a review of the cardinal's autobiography, "Not the Whole Truth"—into the prelate's saintly austerity were rebuffed; he said that he was a little because of indigestion, and his early morning vigils are caused chiefly by insomnia.

On only one aspect of the book was Cardinal Heenan prepared to give the whole truth. It was written, he said, because he refused to submit to a biographer about his childhood. This was the proposal put by the publishers when the cardinal persisted in his view that a biography should wait until after his death.

The only alternative was an autobiography, "which gives an opportunity to say some things not possible in sermons or pastoral letters." As a penance for flattery the cardinal accused Muggeridge of seeing ecumenism as "a sell-out." But he extended thanks to dignitaries of the Church of England, Archbishop Ramsey—"he probably thought a couple of hours here an easier way out than several hours reading the book"—and to Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi.

## TUC is snubbed by big union

By KEITH HARPER

The £50,000-strong General and Municipal Workers' Union yesterday snubbed the TUC by deciding to defer any decision on de-registration until early next year.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, has already circulated unions telling them to come off the Government's new Register established under the Industrial Relations Act by October 1. Any union which ignores this request will have to explain why, but Lord Cooper, the G.M.W.U. general secretary, said yesterday that he did not think that it would be called to Congress House to explain its decision.

Lord Cooper, who was speaking after a special congress of the G.M.W.U. had decided by 332 votes to 30 to defer a decision, denied that the union was defying the TUC. "We have not said that we will register or de-register. We have said that we want to look at the whole package being offered under the Act."

Lord Cooper had already put it on record that he personally thinks his union should register, and he emphasised this view point when he declared that he did not see de-registration as an integral part of the TUC's non-cooperation policy.

## Defamation writ

Mr Martin McLaren, Conservative MP for Bristol North-west and a barrister, has issued a writ against Mr John Ellis, his Labour opponent at two elections, alleging defamatory comments at a Labour Party meeting. Mr Ellis, a member of Bristol City Council and former MP, is contesting the case.

## Cabinet deciding shape of Market legislation

By MICHAEL LAKE

Government's legislative time to take Britain's Common Market is to be as concise as possible, without being so detailed as to provoke dangerous parliamentary

ment sources were yesterday that the has not yet finally to present the legisla- House. A decision is expected to be before Christmas.

problem is how to what is legally neces- th what is politically sweep into Europe under a -ief, blanket clauses, -use ructions not only -about Party but among -ckbench opponents of many of whom are te constitutionalists. be that as the Labour et rebellion fades, the

Tory anti-Market lobby will wither from over-exposure. Even so, the Government cannot afford the risk, in the present climate of public and parliamentary opinion, of being accused of being undemocratic.

This means that a substantial number of headings, at least, under which British laws will have to change, should be included in the consequential legislation.

One of the tactics the Government must decide is whether to put forward a bill with its clauses open to innumerable amendments or to try to provide a "blanket" legislation by ministerial regulation under which only limited time is available late at night for opposition.

The Government must also calculate the style of the legislation so that some can be

dealt with upstairs in committee—unless it has already decided to fight everything on the floor of the House in which case pressure to précis the legislation will be heavier.

Another choice is whether the bills should avoid trouble in later years by including all the consequential legislation. In Brussels, Foreign Office officials are still working on the wording and translations of the treaty of accession, due to be signed in the spring after an initial, short enabling bill in February.

A good deal of preliminary work on the necessary harmonisation has already been done but, according to one Whitehall source, "a hell of a lot" remains.

Drafting of the consequential bill cannot really get under way until the Government decides what must go in it—and what can safely be left out.

## firm promise fish

our own Reporter

's inshore fishermen delegation to see the of Agriculture yesterday an attempt to prevent ndomment of Britain's fishing fleet.

He told them: "To say you behaved like animals is offensive to the animal creation because animals of the farmyard and field have an innate sense of decency."

The judge had been told that because of the girl's experience at the hands of the youths she was detained in a mental hospital.

Gordon Joseph Hardy (17), of Hartland Close, and Stuart Brian Ablett (17), of Dulverton Close, were each found guilty of attempting to rape the girl. All except Lewis were also found guilty on charges of aiding and abetting each other to commit the offences. On the direction of the judge, Lewis was found not guilty on seven charges of aiding and abetting the others. Lewis was goaled for six years and the others for seven years each.

Passing sentence Mr Justice Cusack told the youths: "... this girl has threatened and is

## 'Bestial rape'—8 get 55 years

Eight Hull youths were yesterday sentenced to a total of 55 years in prison for rape and attempted rape, described by Mr Justice Cusack at Leeds Assizes as one of the most bestial cases he had known in 30 years in the law.

He told them: "To say you behaved like animals is offensive to the animal creation because animals of the farmyard and field have an innate sense of decency."

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Passing sentence Mr Justice Cusack told the youths: "... this girl has threatened and is

still threatening suicide as a result of her experiences at your hands. She is so frightened that she can never return to the neighbourhood in which her home is and there is a considerable time to come that she will kill herself and she must be protected from that.

"Some sort of collective madness must have seized you on the unlucky evening of Friday the 13th of August. You got hold of this unfortunate girl. You not only raped her but you subjected her to every form of humiliation and indecency. The jury know and the public should know that some of you were putting your penis in her mouth, some causing her to masturbate, some attempting to have sexual intercourse.

"These things were not going on one by one. They were going on concurrently by two or more of you at the same moment. No doubt you wish me to extend mercy but you showed no mercy to her.

"It was fortunate that, pitiable though her condition was, she was at least able to tell the court the basic facts of what occurred to her at your hands."

The judge added: "The sentences which I pass upon you are intended to be punitive, exemplary, and deterrent and if young women of the neighbourhood of which I am concerned are to be terrorised by young men it must be known that those who commit offences such as yours, when caught and convicted, will suffer punishment that marks the gravity of the offences."

## State aid for churches

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches correspondent

Church of England is asking the Government to help it to preserve hundreds of ancient churches.

aided submission, which prepared by a working under the chairmanship of Bishop of Rochester, Dr ay, will first be sent to nominations for their u. The Anglican case benefit all the churches, ether, it is estimated here are about 2,500

places of worship — including 2,000 Church of England — listed as places of historic or architectural interest, which are badly in need of repair and maintenance.

A Government grant of £2 millions a year for the next 10 years could transform many of them. It is understood that the Government would like to help, but on a strictly inter-denominational basis.

Most of the buildings concerned are small and isolated, and are used by only a few worshippers. They include parish churches, nonconformist chapels, and Quaker meeting houses.

Dr Say and his working party are expected to tell the Department of the Environment that the ancient buildings are part of the nation's heritage and that without State help they could fall into disrepair.

The pillage of British Churches, page 13

# Now! London & Edinburgh introduces the insurance plan that swept America. £100.00 a month tax-free\* cash whenever you go into hospital

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**  
Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month!  
**ALL AGES ELIGIBLE—EVEN IF YOU ARE OVER 65!**  
**NO SALESMAN WILL CALL—**  
**ACT NOW—THIS OFFER MAY NEVER BE REPEATED**

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover all these outgoings. Think... what would you do if you were in hospital and didn't get paid for a few months, or even a few weeks? How would your family manage? What would happen to your savings? We believe we have the answer in our EXTRA CASH PLAN that relieves you of worry when the terrible financial threats of illness or accident occur.

**Pays you £100.00 a month tax-free\***  
**In cash whenever you have to stay in hospital**  
What a blessing it is when you know you have £100.00 in cash coming in every month when you have to go into hospital. You get your £100.00 a month in cash—tax free\*—as long as you are confined in hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness—even for life, if necessary! Now, this plan from London & Edinburgh enables you to enjoy this protection at once. The first month's cover for your entire family is just 10p. Then, you may continue at London & Edinburgh's regular rates.

**The added protection you NEED!**  
All benefits of this £100.00 a month plan are paid directly to you, in cash, in addition to any Company, Union, National Health, BUPA or PPP benefits you receive. You are free to use these tax-free\* payments in any way you see fit. Private medical care, rent or mortgage repayments, to replace your savings, or to cover any other expense you can think of!

**We can never cancel your policy!**  
You can rely on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! In addition, your rates can never be changed unless there is a general rate adjustment on all policies in this series. And that's not all—this policy...

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash for each accident or illness** which puts you in hospital. Cover for accidents begins at once. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter.

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash regardless of age, even when you're 65 or over—and even for life.** And, of course, you collect your benefits from the very first day you are in hospital, whether for sickness or accident.

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash if a child covered by the policy goes into hospital through injury or illness.** Cover begins the very first day in hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

**PAYS £400.00 a month in cash in hospital when both husband and wife are in hospital at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in hospital—and covers you even for life, if necessary.**

**PAYS up to £1,000.00 in cash for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.**

**Double Cash Accident Benefit**  
If you and your insured wife are in hospital at the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an extraordinary double cash benefit. You receive not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. Your wife receives not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. That's £400.00 in cash payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

**Pays you up to £1,000.00 in cash for these accidental losses**  
The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

**Waiver of premium benefit**  
Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all *Enrolled Members* of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

**These are the ONLY exclusions!**  
Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 2 years only.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

**Fills the gap in State Benefits**  
London & Edinburgh now offer you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States, because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of one million a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

**Act now to assure the fastest possible cover**  
As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

**Here are your premiums**  
The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to enrol yourself, your wife and any family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy in this series for each family.

Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0.65
18-39	1.00
40-54	1.30
55-64	1.55
65-74	2.00
75-84	2.70
85 & Over	3.35

**NOTE:** The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrolment) will never increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN, the only way we can change your premium is if we change it for all policies in this series, it has nothing whatever to do with how much or how often you collect from us or your advancing age.

**Act NOW—"later" may be too late!**  
**Just 10p covers you and your family for the first month!**

**Time is precious! Act quickly.** (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

\*The concessionary practice of the Inland Revenue is not to tax insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

Here's all you do to receive your policy:  
1. Complete this brief Enrolment Form. 2. Cut out along dotted line and POST WITH 10p.

**OFFICIAL ENROLMENT FORM** 8-1254-2-09

**LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**  
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QN Telephone: 01-486 0837/8/9  
for the EXTRA CASH PLAN

Name (Please Print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
List all family dependants to be covered under this Plan (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

No.	Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Day	Month	Year
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

I hereby enrol in London & Edinburgh's EXTRA CASH PLAN and am enclosing 10p as the full first month's premium to cover myself and all other Enrolled Members listed above. Neither I, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other person listed above has been insured and all other existing health, hospital or insurance cover due to reasons of health, I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing health and accident conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**  
We will send your London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN policy by post. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor or some other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we'll promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

John W. Demals  
Director  
London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd.

**LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**  
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 3QN, Tel: 01-486 0837/8/9



# Call for grant to fatherless children

By JACKIE LEISHMAN

An allowance for children of one-parent families, equal to the basic national insurance, unemployment benefit and similarly financed by the State, is one of the main recommendations made by the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child in evidence to the Finer Committee.

The council wants its Children's Aid Allowance (Chaid) to be paid "as of right and irrespective of earnings" to the children

## Limit on noise a 'fraud'

By our Correspondent

Restrictions on night jet flights from Luton Airport were described as a "fraud" immediately they were announced yesterday. Airport officials claimed a "dramatic decrease" in night flying. Instead of the 4,955 night landings and take-offs demanded by airlines, there will be "only" 4,500.

But departures, which make most noise, will still rise from 1,500 a year to 1,800. Luton Airport committee chairman, Councillor Vivian Dunnington, said: "There is a dramatic decrease. We think this is a striking breakthrough."

Mr Bill Shorter, spokesman for Luton and District Association for Control of Aircraft Noise, said later: "The airport committee fondly assume this will be received as a gesture of concern over their monstrous noise machine. In fact, it is yet another charade based on mathematical manipulation. The statement brings no hint of alleviation of the noise nuisance and only confirms it will become substantially worse. The 4,500 night movements next year will be a substantial increase over this year's limit of 4,000 which was an all-time high."

Luton Corporation hopes the gesture will impress the Government when it considers its planning application for a £25 million airport expansion which is bitterly opposed by anti-noise groups.

The author of Chaid is Miss Della Nevitt, a member of the NCUMC's legal and social policy committee. She believes that the present supplementary benefits system encourages women to stay out of work, but that Chaid, an allowance paid irrespective of earnings, would enable those mothers who wanted to do so to work full-time.

The important new elements of the scheme are: that each child would obtain financial support as of right—and that legal right is transferred from the parent to the child; each father contributes according to his means on a national scale approved by Parliament, and not according to the individual assessment of a magistrate's court, and the state becomes the agent of payment, so that the allowance can be drawn from the Post Office.

The council's evidence also draws attention to the special problems associated with school-girl mothers. It recommends that pregnancy be seen as one of the hazards of growing up and not as an incident to jeopardise her future career and development. She should always receive education from the local education authority during her pregnancy.

The NCUMC also recommends: setting up family courts to deal with divorce, annulment, separation, maintenance, affiliation, custody and access, paternity and adoption; dropping the terms "bastard" and "illegitimate" in law and legal documents and substituting "natural child"; more education in human relationships for boys and girls, in order to attack the roots of illegitimacy.

ILLEGAL child-minding among West Indians has reached the scale of "a national emergency," says the organisation Priority Area Children in a report published today.

It estimates that at least 80,000 West Indian children—half of those in Britain—are being illegally minded, often in overcrowded and unsuitable conditions which "must seriously damage their future educational chances."

The survey says "pirate nurseries," which are covered only when a minder is prosecuted or a paraffin heater overflows, appear to have mushroomed because of economic pressure on West Indian mothers to work.

"The mothers have no choice," says the author, Mrs Sonia Jackson, a local authority social worker. "They are society's victims and their children may be tomorrow's problem adolescents. These children are being educationally stunted every day—left in cramped rooms with no toys or stimulus, during their most formative years."

There are no official estimates of the number of illegal West Indian minders. The group bases its claim on evidence from three sources:

1. Existence of two out of three West Indian women work, compared with under 50 per cent of the total female population.

2. Earlier studies by doctors, social workers, and health visitors, mainly of child-minding in West London and Birmingham.

3. Its own fieldwork in Notting Hill and Liverpool.

In Notting Hill the study had no difficulty in locating illegal minders, through asking people in the street. They found a small flat in a dilapidated house, where one West Indian woman was tending five children. She charged £3 each a week.

"The children seemed lethargic and responded to the presence of strangers with little more than startled glances. There was not much room for them to move around and virtually no toys. It was a sad scene rather than a horrific one."

Mr Jackson quotes an Islington health officer as saying: "There must be an underground sea of children being minded by non-registered minders."

She says that so far no research

has been done on possible connections between child-minding and educational backwardness. But she believes it may be linked with the high proportion of West Indian children in special schools.

Research projects should be started to measure the scale of illegal minding, she says. The projects should also include tracking down minders and helping them to start play schemes and outings.

The group believes that the ill-effects of illegal minding—although common to several deprived groups—are "most serious" among West Indians. Minders evade registration because the law restricts them to tending only three children, which does not allow them to earn enough. The long-term remedy is more nursery education, says the report.

Priority Area Children, which until recently called itself the Association of Multiracial Play-groups, is attached to the Advisory Centre for Education. The change of name is to enable the group to widen its interest in educational priority areas.

The Illegal Child-Minders. A report by Sonia Jackson, for Priority Area Children. Published by the Cambridge Educational Development Trust, £1.

John Ezard

## Group attacks the pirate aunties

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## Tied' wages to be studied

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The manoeuvrings towards adoption of "threshold" of living agreements in bargaining moved a step at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council when the TUC and the CBI agreed to examine the practical implications in more detail.

The NEDC has drawn up a "threshold" system of thresholds—under which an increase in wages is linked to the rate of inflation. The system is built into wage agreements.

Frank Figueres, director of the NEDC, said the CBI and TUC had agreed to give answers to theoretical questions about the inflation-impact of different levels of settlements, combined with different "thresholds". At the end of the scale a settlement of 16 per cent with a cost-of-living threshold clause of 3 per cent would clearly be inflationary but there could be combinations down the scale which might produce a neutral result. He declined to be more specific.

Frank added: "This is a careful examination of a practical concept. We are not a step towards incomes policy."

Yesterday's development talks on the subject were the "four wise men," Campbell Adamson, Sir As Allen, Mr Vic Feather, and Mr Whitelaw.



## Architects' plea for minorities

The Royal Institute of British Architects has told the Government that its Code of Industrial Relations Practice does not fully reflect its earlier undertakings to protect the rights of minority groups of workers, including professional employees.

The Industrial Relations Act will prove inequitable if some specific safeguards are not associated with it to protect the position of employees who have an obligation to uphold a professional code of conduct, RIBA says.

RIBA says it warmly supports a statement in principle in the Code of Industrial Relations asserting that employees who belong to a profession with a recognised code of conduct have an obligation to comply with that code.

"The Institute does not accept the view that the inclusion of this principle need necessarily obviate the intention that the sole inhibition on an individual's freedom to take industrial action should be his contract of employment since, if both parties wish, specific reference to the obligations placed upon him by his professional code of conduct can be written into his contract. The RIBA considers that such a reference would be appropriate in these circumstances."

It is obviously imperative, RIBA adds, that the Commission on Industrial Relations should have at least one member with specific responsibility for ensuring that the views and requirements of professional institutions are given adequate attention.

## Hair-raising editors

The three "OZ" editors—James Anderson, Richard Clive Neville, and Felix Dennis—show the wigs they wore yesterday to cover their hair, which was cut short when they were remanded in custody.

## John Mortimer says 'OZ' trial judge made 78 mistakes

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The judge in the "OZ" obscenity case had seriously misdirected the jury on matters of law and fact, Mr John Mortimer, QC, told the Court of Appeal yesterday. He said that there were 78 grounds for appeal: 14 on matters of law and 64 on matters of fact.

Mr Mortimer was appearing on behalf of the three editors of "OZ" who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in August after being found guilty of charges under the Obscene Publications Act. Mr Mortimer told the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Widgery, who was sitting with Mr Justice James and Mr Justice Bridge, that the trial judge had misdirected the jury as to the definition of obscenity.

He had misdirected it as to the weight to be attached to the evidence about the likelihood of material within the magazine depraving and corrupting. "And he never put to them the defence that although much of the material dealt with sex and drugs the effect would not be to make those matters attractive, but in many cases to make them unattractive," he said.

The three editors—James Anderson (32), Richard Clive Neville (29), and Felix Dennis (24)—were released on bail on August 9.

They are all appealing against their conviction at the Central Criminal Court on August 5 of publishing an obscene and indecent article—"OZ 28. Schoolkids' Issue".

They are also seeking a reduction in their sentences. Anderson was sentenced to 12 months and Dennis to nine. Neville was sentenced to 15 months and recommended for deportation.

OZ Publications Ltd., fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £1,200 costs, are also appealing against conviction and sentence.

Mr Mortimer said yesterday that the defence submitted that the trial judge (Judge Argyll, QC) had never managed to

communicate to the jury the vital defence that obscenity, under the terms of the Obscene Publications Act, meant only that which had a tendency to deprave and corrupt. But the "total defect" of Judge Argyll's summing up was that he had imported into the definition of "obscene" the classical definition of "something that should not be shown in public." He had also told the jury that in the dictionary "obscene" was defined as "repulsive, loathsome, filthy, and lewd."

When the jury had returned to ask for guidance about the meaning of the word "obscenity," the judge had added another meaning—"indecent." Mr Mortimer said the effect of these various definitions had been "totally to confuse the jury."

He also contended that Judge Argyll had never said that although some of the material was concerned with sexuality and drugs, the effect would not be to make those matters attractive but would be "aversive" in character.

Sir Justice Bridge commented that you would "have to know a certain amount of jargon before you understand what it was all about."

Mr Mortimer added that, for example, the cartoon of a schoolmaster engaged in homosexual contact with a boy would have "a repulsive, aversive

effect." Instead of depraving and corrupting, it would dissuade from homosexual conduct and make it revolting. Also, a number of letters in the magazine had stressed the dangers of LSD.

The Lord Chief Justice commented that there were certain features in the magazines which were "clearly aversive." But he thought that the reader's attitude might vary according to whether he looked at a particular feature or at the magazine as a whole. Lord Widgery said the court had never (since the Obscene Publications Act of 1959) had to consider what was a collection of different pieces as opposed to a novel.

Mr Mortimer also said Judge Argyll had told the jury that it had to look at the magazine as a whole, but later he advised, "Just look through the pictures alone. Don't worry about reading it through and see whether you think it obscene."

The judge had referred to expert witnesses for the defence as "so-called experts."

The hearing continues today.

## Union's threat stops ball

By our Correspondent

Christchurch British Legion in Hampshire has cancelled a special fund-raising Poppy Day ball after threats of being declared black by the Musicians' Union. The branch had accepted the free services of an 18-piece band to play at the ball, in aid of the Earl Haig Poppy Day Appeal, for which 300 £2 tickets had been sold. The money has been refunded.

When the local union branch at Bournemouth heard that a non-union band was planning to perform for nothing, it asked that a union band be employed at normal rates. It also said that if the use of non-union bands continued, the Christchurch Legion would be "put on a special notice and declared... barred to union members."

The Legion branch secretary, Mr Fred Wilton, said yesterday: "We were aiming to make about £150 for the fund as a special effort because it is the 50th anniversary. Now we have lost about £35 on advertising and printing costs. We were not trying to do anyone out of a job, but this band offered its services free and we saw nothing wrong in it, as it was a charity event. We are very shocked about the union's attitude and feel bitter about it."

The union secretary, Mr Bill Collins, said the union was concerned that by using a non-union band the Legion would be depriving members of a job. "If the band had joined the union they could have applied to our committee to play for nothing at the ball. But it did not want to be bulldozed into joining."

## Sevenside visit

Members of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution will visit Sevenside on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to examine pollution problems at first hand.

## Party for whites by Sikhs

There are to hold a party at a restaurant with a condition: all the guests must be white. The party is planned to run coach for white old-age pensioners who live near their town has had a bad reputation for racism for years. Mr Man Singh, a committee member, said yesterday: "Some racials say we do not want to know English people. This is wrong. We want to come with the English and party is the first step. We tell everyone that hands are offered in ship."

There will be no Indian food on the menu for the people who come to our party. They might not like food, so we shall give a typical English meal."

A man who has been to arrange the party is Mr Garbett, chairman of Springfield Residents' Association. He said: "This is their own idea, a wonderful gesture of ship."

## Appeal for greater publicity in planning

The new local authorities must have public relations officers to facilitate participation in the planning process, the Royal Institute of British Architects has told the committee which is looking at management aspects of reorganised local government.

"Architecture, planning, and environmental matters have become particularly susceptible to public criticism, and accordingly they need to be well publicised in advance with plenty of opportunity for public comment," RIBA says. "A public relations officer is essential."

It also suggests that in some cases the new county authorities may be able to provide architectural services to some of their districts on an agency basis. The districts, which will be responsible for housing, could otherwise establish their own architects' departments, where the building programme was large enough, or could use private architects.

All three arrangements would be valuable according to circumstances, RIBA says, but it adds: "We wish to warn particularly against the setting up of small architects' departments where there is an inadequate house-building function or other work to support sufficient staff."

It also advises that proper forward planning will be needed to set up the new authorities and select staff, and that there must be proper continuity of the activities between the old and new authorities. "Although we believe that the Government is already aware of this problem, it has received insufficient attention in earlier reorganisations."

In some, particularly urban, authorities, there are good arguments for combining the services of architecture, land-use planning, development control, the integration of road transport, and many engineering functions in a multi-disciplinary department, RIBA says. One way of appointing a director of environmental services would be to rotate the post between all the chief officers concerned with the environment.

## Alderney rattles its chains

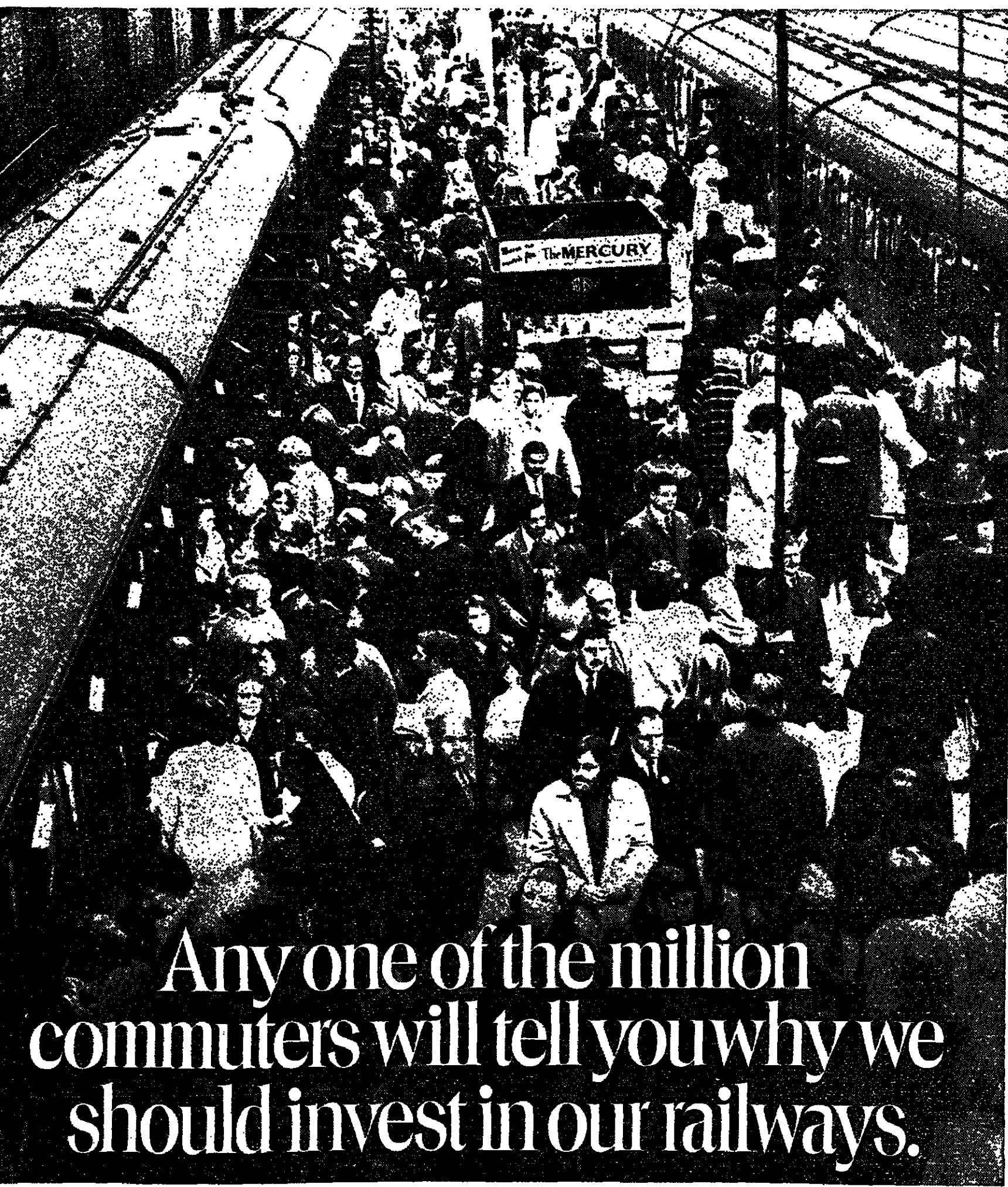
By our Correspondent

Alderney and its 1,680 people take a step towards greater independence today when nominations for the three additional members of the island's parliament will be accepted. The election will take place on November 20. The island authorities claim that the three extra MPs are needed to shoulder the extra work involved in running more of its own affairs.

In November 1967 the Alderney parliament decided that, unless concessions were made, EEC entry would be catastrophic. It has asked the British Government to be excluded from any agreement unless special terms can be negotiated for Alderney.

The three additional MPs will bring membership of Alderney's parliament to 12. The increase has been agreed by the Privy Council and Guernsey, which since the last war has been responsible for running certain services—taxation, education, health, and police. These services will in due course become the sole responsibility of Alderney. The island has already appointed its own policeman.

A final decision on EEC membership will not officially be taken until the British Government tells Alderney the results of its attempts to negotiate special terms.



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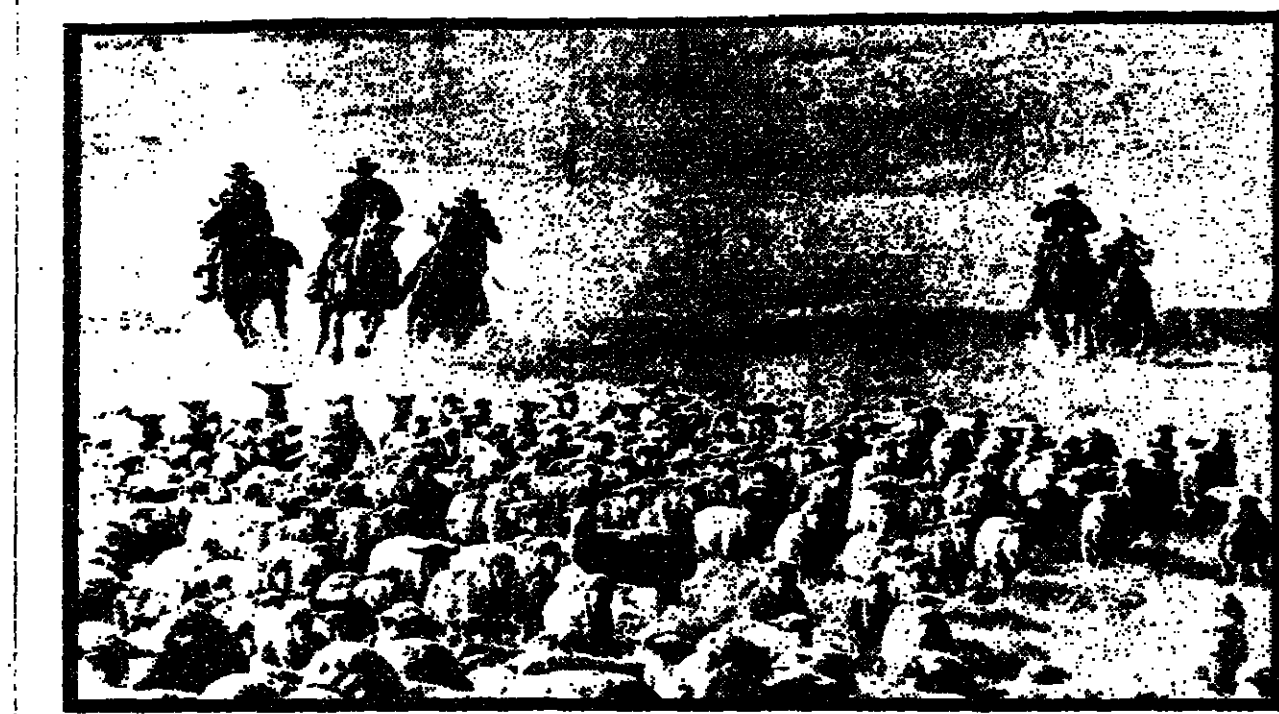


WESTERNS, says Peter Fonda, are the way Americans tell their parables. If that's the case, and I'm sure it is, a lot of directors working with the genre now should read their bibles more. The films tend to get daffier as their makers get more ambitious. Certainly the two examples on view this week, Peter Fonda's heavily symbolic *The Hired Hand* (Plaza, AA) and Blake Edwards' interminably philosophising *Wild Rovers* (ABC Two, AA) would be much better movies if they had the gumption to tell their parables straight. Instead, we are treated to such plangent underlining that it is impossible to invent a single parallel oneself. It's all done for us.

"The Hired Hand" opens with a pastoral representation of the River Styx, moves on towards the Loss of Innocence, remorselessly pursues some of the more obvious rituals, Greek and Kabuki drama and then ends up saying: A man's gotta do what he's gotta do. What, one wonders, was all the fuss about? But one mustn't be too unkind. Mr Fonda, a sincere and charming soul, is obviously trying very hard to relate and underneath all this there lies, albeit half buried in slow motion and tricky montage, not a bad old story at all. The moment his humans stop being symbols, they begin to look distinctly alive.

Three saddle-tramps, two veterans and a boy, dream of Shangri-La but arrive at a way-station where the boy is killed in a brawl over a woman and the men exact revenge. One of them (Fonda) decides after the experience to go back to his deserted wife. The other (Warren Oates) tags along but leaves when the couple are settled. He is caught by the boy's killers, Fonda tries a rescue and a bloodbath ensues. Moral on a shoestring: If you live one way long enough, it will catch up with you when you try to change.

Much the best part of the film is the section in the middle when Fonda, Oates and Verna Bloom as the wife circle round each other, suspicious of each other's motives and frightened of showing any kind of real emotion. Miss Bloom, so good in "Medium Cool," is equally unafraid here. But the rest is far too overblown and self-indulgent, a paean to Vilmos Zsigmond's pastoral cinematography but a pain in the



ABOVE: THE WILD ROVERS

## Saddle saws

NEW FILMS REVIEWED BY DEREK MALCOLM

neck where anything less literal is concerned.

"Wild Rovers" has William Holden and Ryan O'Neal as two cowpokes who get fed up with the range, rob a bank and slope off out of the territory chased by their employer's sons. Holden is the old sweat, O'Neal the bright-eyed ingenu. The former is a bit of a philosopher, homespun you know, but nice. The latter is that infernal preppie of "Love Story" all over again, only this time he repeats "Jesus Christ!" instead of "Bullshit!" as a catch-phrase.

The film is lumbering, discursive, pseudo-picaresque and arch in turn. It never seems to make up its mind quite what sort of Western it is intended to be. Its story is supposed, no doubt, to be funny, sad, gentle and exciting in turn, but somehow the ingredients don't gell. Its gun battles have all the blood-spouting ferocity of a Peckinpah epic, its script is redolent of Howard Hawks on a very bad day indeed— "maybe it's been figured out up front," says Holden to Copland-like harmonica strains as the final tragedy unfolds.

This is the presage to a frightful homily which makes "Love Story" look positively Proustian. And isn't the relationship between the two men just a little odd, not to say queer? One almost expects Mr O'Neal to carry a handbag on horseback. It's all been figured up front all right, judging by the piecemeal ingredients. But did they quite know what they were doing? It lasts, by the way, over two hours and there's an intermission for lollies. Don't fall off before the Rachel Roberts episode in the brothel, and Karl Malden is watchable as the rancher.

Incidental pleasures only, but they count.

The Yankee (Berkeley, Tottenham Court Road, X) is a Swedish cross between Barbara Loden's "Wanda" and Barney Platts-Mills's "Bronco Bullfrog." That, perhaps, sounds rather more exciting than it actually is. Yet Lars Forberg's film, made for the Swedish Film Institute, is by no means stale meat.

The film follows the fortunes of a young girl brought up in the Gothenburg slums, a totally inarticulate drifter who could not effectively stand on her own two feet even if society were to give her a better chance to do so. She becomes pregnant by a visiting Swedish American, vaguely hopes he will come back and carry her away to a new life but meanwhile goes to live with her boyfriend, a petty crook.

The child is born but the boy maltreats it, forcing her to consider foster parents. Finally he leaves her after committing a burglary for which she becomes embroiled with the law as an accomplice. The girl is played with absolute authenticity by Anita Ekstrom and there are several scenes, including the final court encounter when she is convicted largely because of her hopeless inarticulacy, that hit exactly the dilemma faced by the grossly inadequate and underprivileged even in such a caring society as Sweden's. It is difficult to put it out of the mind.

On the same programme is a dubbed version of Yves Boisset's bitter little thriller, *The Cop* (X), with the marvellous Michel Bouquet, an old friend from his *Charol* parts, as the gentleman in question. The film has the audacity, in France at any rate, to paint the police in as unfavourable a light as those they harass from the underworld.

Saturday Morning (AA). Scott MacKenzie's eye-opening movies about teenage aspirations, gets its British premiere at the Screen, Islington, from Sunday. MacKenzie simply films a group of American high school kids at a "talk session." There's not a word about dope, ecology, radicalism. Instead the question is reiterated: "What are you supposed to think or feel?" Parents, and the need to love and be loved by them, seem a constant preoccupation. Quite a revelation in its way, tears and all.

### LONDON ART

Caroline Tisdall

#### Paul Klee

SIXTY OF Paul Klee's water colours have been lent by the artist's son for a remarkable exhibition at Roland, Brouse and Delbanco's. They were specially chosen to illustrate Klee's development right through from the first tentative ventures in the medium at the beginning of the century to the powerful and disturbing evidence of second world war gloom in which the intensity is paradoxically reinforced by the small scale.

Klee remains unsurpassed in manipulating media and scale that other artists would find restricting, in such a multitude of ways that the possibilities become as boundless as his imagination. In these water colours you can trace all his main concerns: the possibilities of colour and line, movement which runs through everything, the process by which one shape becomes transformed into another in the eye of the viewer, the significance of any mark on a surface.

In water colours more than in any other medium the brilliance of his colour comes across, helped by his superb control of the translucent effect of paper shining through pigment. After all, it was this discovery of colour in Tunisia in 1914 that made him, in his own words, an artist. The sun-clear mosaics built up of shifting facets are represented, as well as the nervous lines that join up into a camel, a fish, or a man, the hieroglyphics and characters.

Roland, Brouse and Delbanco's, 19 Cork Street, W 1 till November 20.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

#### RPO Jubilee

IT IS just over 25 years since Sir Thomas Beecham founded the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, the last of his orchestras and the most personal. To Crown the Silver Jubilee celebrations the orchestra was conducted for the first time this season by its much-loved "conductor" Sir Rudolf Kempe, and the Queen Mother, patron of the orchestra, was there to applaud.

More than one would have thought possible Kempe has assumed the mantle of Beecham, not in any way by imitating the master—he is far too single-minded and individual to do that—but by knowing how to draw the finest playing from an inspirational band of players. In this concert it was Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony that revealed his special qualities most clearly. As an interpretation it may not have had the unpredictable flair of a Beecham performance, but it glowed with a sincerity and dedication which made one appreciate the composer's achievement as more than a purveyor of heart-on-sleeve emotion, in fact as a great symphonist. Kempe refuses to overstate his case and he has this time that the great horn solo sat consistently under the note, but there was much woodwind playing that Sir Thomas himself would have been proud to acknowledge.

In the opening item of the evening—a rather odd choice of Haydn symphony, the most sprawling of the early works, no. 7 "Midi"—it was the flute of William Bennett that brought brilliant solos of the finale more than anything brought the music to life. The violin and cello soloists were disappointing, and Kempe was so reticent that his baton beat failed to generate the expected electricity. A pity that a

## review



MURRAY KENTON, NEVILLE WILLIAMS, AND JESSICA CASH IN "THE TWO WIDOWS," WHICH OPENED AT SADRAN'S WELLS LAST NIGHT

showpiece overture in the Beecham tradition was not chosen instead.

The concerto was another eighteenth-century work, Mozart's in A major, K.488, with Radu Lupu as the intense and responsive pianist. Here the orchestra showed itself ready to respond freely with simple, thoughtful accompaniment in the great F sharp minor Adagio, followed by hectic eagerness in the finale which was taken more at a Presto than the Allegro assai marked. Lupu was in splendid form. He even made the first movement cadenza—not Mozart's most inspired—sound as though it really belonged to this unremitting masterpiece.

### COCKPIT THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

#### Fireworks

LIKE it seemed a good idea to call it "Fireworks." A gas. You know shooting it up in the sky and brightness and all that. We had these six little plays and I mean, wow, they were outstanding. You remember Michael McClure and "The Beard"—it was Billy the Kid and Jean Harlow having it off. Well this time I mean, wowee. He'd written this "Meatball" and there were these two cats and man, oh man, they didn't say anything more than that "cos they were stoned. And there was this meatball it was large, wow. And they were stoned that's all.

Then there's this English guy, John Grillo, and he had written about this kind of millionaire guy and he was sitting there talking about all the little plays and I mean, wow, they were outstanding. You remember Michael McClure and "The Beard"—it was Billy the Kid and Jean Harlow having it off. Well this time I mean, wowee. He'd written this "Meatball" and there were these two cats and man, oh man, they didn't say anything more than that "cos they were stoned. And there was this meatball it was large, wow. And they were stoned that's all.

I forgot there was another monologue "Bum." It was poetry. For real. This tramp, bum, talking and it was beautiful, really. Like he said "The freckles of rust flake from the trees." Poetry and more like that. But nothing happened. And this Olwen Wynmark's "The Committee," she had a man playing a nanney. But like what it was all about I didn't get. Wowee.

(Since the Cockpit seem unable to start their plays at reasonable first night times I had to miss the final play—an adaptation of Aubrey Beardsley's "Under the Hill.")

### HAMPSTEAD

Michael Billington

#### The Novelist

TOM MALLIN'S first play, "Curtains" provided a powerful Strindbergian analysis of bloody matrimonial infighting. But in "The Novelist" the theme is more clearly domestic: the conflict in the creative spirit between the urge to experience sensations and the compulsion to record them, between the demands of life and the claims of art. The play has its shortcomings but it at least illuminates the central paradox of the creative process: that the more successful an artist is, the more he tends to become isolated from his basic source material. Mr Mallin explores the theme through shifting triangular relationship between a ceaselessly industrious novelist, his matronly, sexually motivated, slave wife and a vulgarly extrovert friend recently returned from a three year world trip. The writer has canalised all his sexual and inner energy into his work and only belatedly recognises that he has used this to conceal a homosexual attachment to his boisterously outgoing chum.

Admittedly, the plotting is a trifle glib and the symbolism shriekingly obvious (no sooner, for instance, has the wife had sex on the kitchen table with the friend than she is clamouring for the stool) but Mr Mallin still gives a vivid impression of writing as a kind of neurotic, all engrossing, incurable disease, subtly makes the point that travel does nothing to broaden the inherently narrow mind and, as always, is accurate about the minutiae of domestic strife.

Job Stewart's production is also superior to the one I saw at The Traverse in August, partly because he genuinely makes you believe in the hero's chosen profession: padding around in carpet slippers and permanent self-absorption. Trevor Peacock really looks like a man who has sacrificed life to work and spends all his days chained to a typewriter. And both Gillian Martell as the deprived, acrimonious wife, and Tom Baker as the coarse-grained chum, give equally honest, unrhettorical performances.

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

#### Squires's Soho

WHAT MADE Charlie Squires's film about Soho for "Man Alive" rise above the level of most documentary essays these days was its refusal to flatter. The directorial easy lays are there for the asking: strippers, call-girls, drop-outs, derelicts and queer colour-magazine eccentrics, and Squires did not ignore them. The ex-convent-girl, who teaches a stripper, was one of the running themes of the Saturday morning-to-Sunday dawning essay, the "buttefly, needs mounting" ads on the notice-board were observed, and the refugee camp crypt of St Anne's visited.

But as with the best of Squires's work, the impression one was left with was of constant movement, a real kaleidoscope of detail far more impressive than the mere catalogue of its parts. To mention a memorable character (say, the merchant Mr Mendelson who in a candid camera sequence tetchily told prospective customer Harold Williamson to come back later, then revealed a dry and engaging wit) would be to over-emphasise that sequence compared with such a detail as the corny but crisp mixing of shots from the stripper rehearsing the climax of her whip routine into the thrusting symbolism of the ancient weaving machinery in the gold-braid factory.

One's impression is always that Squires (and, presumably, his cameramen and editors) take such a lot of trouble. Little images are sought, to be slipped in with delicately-judged emphasis, while interviews with the big-wigs like Mario and Franco or the scion of the chocolate house of Floris, which must surely have taken time and trouble, are reduced to the one or two sentences that fit their place in the whole scheme of things.

It is, come to think of it (and I swear I didn't set out to say it yet again) the technique of the best written journalism—and one of the reasons I react with such joy to Charlie Squires is that he really edits, his material. There are easier ways of filling screen-time, and most so-called documentary makers these days take them.

JACKIE CHARLTON reckons if you don't get away from the North-East by the time you are 19, you have no chance of escaping its hold. A break at 15 is preferable. Still, he keeps going back to Aslington, Northumberland, for the

odd week-end or a holiday with the family.

But there is a huge difference between having your roots unself-consciously in a place and being able to show it on television. The achievement of "Big Jack's Other World," therefore, was that when he took a Tyne Tees camera crew along with him, it still all looked like a relaxed family party having a few jars at the club, Sunday roast, and a flutter on the whippets. Perhaps Charlton has a good relationship with the Tyne Tees men—it was on one of their programmes last season that he allowed himself the outrageously frank admission that professional footballers committed fouls on purpose.

Anyway, there it was, a half-hour's stroll through Aslington with a gangling giant who must be the town's most famous son, whose home is to be found by crossing the boundary and asking for Cissie Charlton's house, yet who can describe the Rolls in Back Beatrice Street for the civic reception as though he was one of the crowd.

That was why the programme was such a pleasant surprise: an insight into a famous footballer would have been nice enough, but Charlton deflected it into being an insight into a place. Even when he was strolling round the countryside recalling his youth, it was the place he was showing you as he got indignant about creeping industrialisation or argued the toss with his Dad about what the birds were on the lake. He also said pretty bluntly that while he valued the peace of the place, he didn't fancy the way of life that went with it except as a change. He'd even offered his brother a job in Leeds, (not Bobby, the other one who treats his whippet like a child), but he'd turned it down. "Man Alive" would go berserk for an admission like that.

### DURHAM

William Varley

#### John Dee

THE FIRST gallery one enters at the exhibition of John Dee's sculpture at the D.L.I. Museum and Arts Centre, Durham, is in semi-darkness, like a cinema. Around the walls and strategically placed on the floor are the white, slab-like forms of his "bilateral symmetries," configurations which are as simple and strong as a pair of doors. Described like this, the room and the work sound coolly impersonal and austere which is not at all the case. Dee in fact is something of a surrealist whose geometric images invariably act metaphorically, referring to sensations observed or felt. He sees the door, for example, as a frustrating barrier to the unknown landscape or events which lie behind it, a barrier dividing interior and exterior space.

These discrete spaces or events can be united though or even reversed. The doors can be prised apart, creating a slit (evocatively suggestive in itself) through which spreads a light redolent of another environment. His most recent work, for example, consists of eight white panels (standard flush doors) hung about two inches apart through which, at the intersections, glow the colours of the spectrum. It is rather as if a rainbow were attempting to invade the room just as the sky invades the gallery in another "window" piece.

But the danger in using fluorescent lights is their intrinsic beauty. Unless the lighting is strictly related to a structural idea its effect becomes merely decorative. This has largely been avoided here. In "Bed" for example, its function is clearly structural and imaginative. Two smaller rectangles (figures?) rest symmetrically upon a larger one (a mattress?). They are divided by an aperture of yellow light and one reacts to the light as pure energy supporting two heavy forms just as an airplane can appear to be supported by the intangible softness of clouds.

The supporting feature here is a small Arts Council travelling exhibition of Henry Moore's work.

Some of these reviews appeared in late editions of yesterday's Guardian.



## BRIGHT SPIRIT

Caryl Brahms on Isabel Jeans (above) who opened in 'Dear Antoine' at the Piccadilly last night

"I FIND IT HARD" wrote that eminently readable critic James Agate, in 1924, of Miss Isabel Jeans's *Margery Pinchwife* in Wyndham's "The Country Wife" (a character who has been explored by all the great comic actresses of the past, and of course our own dear, inimitable Maggie Smith of the present), "to think that any of them can have improved upon that look which stole into her face when she first glimpsed the possibilities of lying."

There is a kind of actress whom we love as much for her face as for her perfection. Dame Sybil Thorndike, in her attitude to acting: "I like going slap-bang like the Greeks." Dame Edna Evans we adore for the singularity of her voice in high comedy. Eileen Atkins for the plum in mouth and bulge of eye that she must, and does, out-act, to enable us to forget that it is she, and think only of the character she is acting. Miss Jefferies, a noble nostril, arched and quivered. Richardson's amiable ear-scratching and blink; all these are players too to us, and we would not have them differ by an eyelash, and among them Miss Jeans shines out, an aristocrat of the theatre, fine, with the precision of Dresden china lace, pretty, as a Edwardian silk rose, beginning, as fully as any actress, with which she showers like sequins, and the edge of a sound struck sharply on a harp chord.

Why then is it that a first night audience never loved her more than "The Road to Rome." In 1928, when on her first cue on her first night, she sailed on to the stage, smiled adorably and forgot the line she was about to speak. She stood there, seeking while the audience applauded, and the prompter prompted. Then two, there was that wonderful war-time occasion when Dame Edith and Miss Jean played *Ariadne* Uterword and Hesiod Hushabye to Robert Donat's Shostakovitch on an occasion unforgettable and unequalled in my time.

Both ladies played a beautiful game of battledore and shuttlecock with their intonations, so that at an moment or so it seemed to me, delighted as, Dame Edith could have been Miss Isabel, or Miss Isabel, Dame Edith. Sweet and acceptable becomes two sisters. The quintessence of artificiality.

Margery Pinchwife was a creation of Isabel Jeans's kitten days, when she pounced on a part and played with it. Agate said he had seen too little of her work to estimate her capabilities: "It may be," he noted, "that Lady Macbeth she would say 'Give me the daggers, Sweet Bud,' with the same air of roguish innocence. Even so, now I would be enraptured."

A year later he was writing of her again, this time in "The Rivals." As in 1926, in "Conflict," by Miles Malleson. "As for Miss Jeans, one wanted to go down on one's knees to her for letting anyone else play the part." He Agate no sense of proportion? A question another eminently quotable drama critic, Max Beerhold, put himself. Yes, but, again like Max, he'd his best to resist it.

"Shall I praise Miss Isabel Jean for her Lydia? I think not. I do not praise a rose for being a rose wrote Agate. "Perhaps there have been Lydias more fragrant, devious and provocative. Perhaps other actresses have been daintier rogues: porcelain, have sailed the stage better imitation of a skiff before summer breezes have given a shimmering beauty of the lines an adorable languor and steeper point. Certain it is that Miss Jean's rec of the projected elopement—"so a able a ladder of ropes, conscious me four horses, etc etc"—fell on the in a cascade of lovely sound since Miss Evans's "Adieu, my darling thoughts."

Hesione Hushabye was more a plum at the pop, in the season when she was a fruit ripe for the pick and Miss Jean, an established comienne with an established technique. With the film of "Gigi" came the Her stylish dowager of the world, teaching the gaudy, a Leslie Caron how to eat oysters, I me realise that there was, at the of the century, a protocol more than that of the haute monde it shadowing.

In 1968 she played in "Lady Winemere's Fan." Her beauty, pure brilliance lit the stage. She no longer stylish—she was Style. I did an actress wear Cecil Beaton times with more grace. Miss Jean never, I think, played the amorous Widow Renshaw, I insensitive Actress Renshaw. I she could not slip into these roles she slips into a glove. In 1968 courageously, she had a delicate Mrs Malaprop—a beautiful charging at an old porcelaine wall only with a pretty porcelain tea- "Arcturus" and "Orion." Caryl, "call me into the land of space as they called the Devil and the shepherd of Chaldees. creatures how they gleam like through the shadows of lunacy ages."

The drama has its own bright. They ring out down the years a chimie. Sybil Thorndike, Edith Evans, Gielgud, Olivier, Guinness and, in the ending, the fountain, Eileen Atkins. It will not be the fault, James Agate's fault, if Isabel Jeans does lend a peal of her own—a peal laughter, elegance, and the artful timed tinkle of silver spoons.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Children at school and play • Women and money

## All that money just can't buy

Mary Stott on freedom of the purse

TO BE respectable, as Jane Austen pointed out, one must have a "competence." To be fully adult, one must be free to spend that competence according to one's own necessity and inclination. Freedom of the purse is basic to human dignity. The question that arises among "liberationists" is whether that freedom can exist in marriage.

It all depends on what kind of marriage. Sometimes it looks as if the "anti" arguments derive either from an unhappy personal experience or from a conception of marriage which is going out-of-date. One of the most interesting facts in Geoffrey Gorer's new book "Sex and Marriage in England Today" is the increase he records since his last study, 20 years ago, in what he calls "symmetrical marriages." That is where there is true sharing of responsibilities and interests. This marital pattern is by no means confined to the middle class. Gorer sees it as the typical "ideal" of most young couples today.

How does the ideal stand up to actuality? It surely needs to be said that women who put their trust in an income from a husband are not always and inevitably more at risk than the women who put their trust in an employer. There are many good husbands: there are a few bad employers. The husband may die or desert but the employer may go bankrupt or be taken over by a combine. What is blatantly wrong is that whereas the employee is entitled to unemployment pay and the widow to her pension book, the deserted wife has to queue at the Social Security counter and subject herself to humiliating inquiries.

Yet how the woman deprived of her income copes depends a great deal on how well she has learned to stand on her own feet. She needs to know more than how to handle the housekeeping money efficiently. She needs to know about the mortgage, the rates, the insurance, the investments, the income tax. It's blissful, of course, to have a man to take care of all that, not only by writing cheques but by conducting correspondence and face-to-face interviews when things go wrong... but it's lazy, really. Why shouldn't she know as much about the family finances as he?

Knowing what has to be done is a great help in having the confidence to do it... to face the bank manager, the income tax inspector or whoever; to state a case to a solicitor. Knowledge doesn't produce an income, but it does give courage and resource.

So though they might not thank me for saying so, I think a group of women I met recently acted in the true spirit of liberation. Talking about what adult education classes they might attend for the winter session of 1970, one said to another: "What I'd really like to learn about

is MONEY." But how? They had to shop around. They could easily have taken courses in Russian or car maintenance or political history, but it took persistence to find a Principal of an adult education institute who said yes, if they could guarantee sufficient numbers, she would find a tutor for them to study Financial Matters. He wasn't, in fact, either an accountant or an economist, but he was willing and a good teacher. And as the weeks went by, "the girls," as these mainly young-middle-aged ladies call themselves, began to organise the classes themselves.

They had a talk by an accountant on how to read a balance sheet, and another by the financial director of a well known dress house on the meaning of a balance sheet in depth, and the kind of research needed for share buying. They went to the Stock Exchange and to Lloyd's, and they became so fascinated by the stock market that after running an imaginary portfolio they have now set up a sub-group who are associate members of the National Association of Investment Clubs. All these members put in a certain sum, and once a month they discuss the portfolio and take action if they think fit.

To hear them discussing their shares might startle a male stockbroker. "I think you should see the premises of a company you think of investing in," said one, "and judge them by the standards of good housekeeping. Premises that look tatty and down-at-heel inspire no confidence at all." But the male stockbroker would think they had learned their lesson well if he heard another student: "If a balance sheet is late, there is generally something wrong."

"The girls," you gather, are fairly well heeled. They are interested not only in stocks and shares but in property, especially residential conversions; in investing in jewellery, antique silver and pictures. But they are also learning about settlements and financial trusts, the tax implications of the last Budget, the Married Women's Property Act, and the financial implications of the new divorce laws.

Originally there were 19 students of the Financial Matters class. There is now a waiting list of 25. It's my guess that by no means all of them are ladies with money lying idle at the bank. Nor are they greedy women who want to play the market and make a little pile for themselves. They are wives and mothers who want to know how to stand on their own feet if they have to.

It seems to me they show more sense than the women who say: "Oh my husband looks after the financial side of things," and confine their "adult educational" interest to cake decoration and flower arranging.

"Sex and Marriage in England Today" by Geoffrey Gorer (Nelson, 22.95).



Wheat supplies their own bakery

## In the forest of the knight

Naseem Khan on an unusual school for maladjusted children

Making their own daily bread

SIR PEREDUR was a knight in the Welsh epic, the Mabinogian. As was common in those Arthurian days, his brothers, father, uncles had all been killed off in jousts and battles. So his mother understandably brought the young Peredur up in the forest ignorant of the existence of knighthood. Naturally, it was all to no avail. However, after numerous trials, Peredur, like his counterpart Percival of the Mort d'Arthur, achieved the Holy Grail and perfection.

"In an imaginative way," said Joan Rudel who, with her husband, started the Peredur Home-School for maladjusted children, "the story parallels our children's life experience. It symbolises the person who goes through great difficulties as a young man but overcomes them in the end. And in a way, we find it encourages our children."

The parallel can be stretched further than conquering difficulties. Peredur's character was formed in his forest childhood. The school that's taken his name (and which is based on Rudolf Steiner lines) also sees contact with nature as an educative force. It owns 230 acres out of which 170 are farmed, beautiful, rolling, wooded countryside behind East Grinstead in Sussex. And particular emphasis is placed on the children's work with animals.

Peredur is proudly building up its own Jersey herd of forty milkers and twenty young stock (in addition to fifty breeding ewes). The buildings themselves are simple and harmonious: hostels and workshops are carefully planned to blend with the environment—low-pitched airy buildings featuring the Steiner disapproval of over-symmetry. At present, 56 children of school age and of various degrees of maladjustment live at Peredur. And where the school claims to be unique is that around four children per year are able to leave it for normal schools.

Although it was with schoolchildren in mind that the Rudels started Peredur 20 years ago, they have become increasingly aware of another problem—the problem of the maladjusted school-leaver.

The post-sixteen age group is lamentably catered for at present; and what happens all too often when, for instance, a child leaves a special school, is that he drifts into either mental hospital or prison. Very few supportive arrangements exist to help him adapt to life outside. The National Association for Mental Health who are also very concerned with this barren area run two hostels in the London area.

### Second scheme

But as they themselves say, this is just a drop in the ocean. It was in fact at a NAMH weekend conference that the Rudels first voiced their own disquiet over this area of mental care. The support they received encouraged them to work out a second scheme for Peredur: one to help teenagers weather that particular difficult period. In 1964 they launched an appeal, the response to which led to

their first adolescents' hostel opening in 1967.

Essentially, it came down to extending the basic Peredur plan. They already had all the potential elements for grafting on training schemes. The farm for a start was obviously a perfect base, and from that various other projects have sprung. The Peredur wheat, for instance, now supplies their own bakery which is largely run by adolescent "trainees." In addition to catering for Peredur's own daily needs, they also run a daily van round in the East Grinstead area.

The bakery itself serves as a useful example of Peredur principles. What the Rudels consider of paramount importance is that their own community should not be isolated. Peacefulness and harmony are important elements, but the whole object of the course is to be, as their brochure says, "A Bridge to Life."

The bread round serves as one link with outside society; the pattern is followed in all their other activities. The pottery workshop (which uses clay from their own grounds) provides all the tableware needed in the Home-School. But it also has its own attached shop, sells to Sussex craft centres and exports steadily to Norway and Sweden. The weaving workshop (which uses wool from Peredur sheep) is also geared to sell the farm supplies provisions for the Farm Produce Shop. The shoe-repairing workshop has two pick-up points in East Grinstead and Forest Row.

Very slowly, through all these activities, the trainees are encouraged to think of themselves as a useful part of society. And the record of the Home-School demonstrates the success

of this approach. Fifteen or so youngsters have been through the scheme since it started. Almost all of them are in jobs. They tend on the whole to be manual jobs and in units where few people are employed: several ex-trainees do farm work or gardening, two work with potters, a few are in small factories, one girl works in a laundry.

At an open day recently, the Rudels launched a new appeal for an extension of the trainee work. They want a new hostel to take more than the present number of twenty; they want a hall that could serve as a centre for social gatherings, plays, dances and so on. It was a friendly, relaxed occasion.

### Future threat

The one thing that nobody mentioned was the threat of the future East Grinstead By-Pass, which may well end Peredur. Plans are due to be published early in 1972, but the school has already been told that the favoured route will bring an elevated dual-carriageway within 50 yards of a hostel's windows. It will also cut seven of their fields in two and destroy the balance of self-sufficiency between farm and school that they have so carefully built up.

The school is slowly organising its resistance. For they have no inclination to go quietly. Indeed there are too few Peredurs or any types of homes for maladjusted adolescents in particular to let even one go by the board.

Betty Jerman on Holiday Action Cooperative

## Forming leisure classes

OUT OF isolated efforts up and down the country to provide stimulating activities for children during the school holidays, and partly as a result of a series of articles on this page in the summer of 1970, a Holiday Action Cooperative came into being. It has just held its first conference in London.

Basically those involved in the conference were finding out, possibly for the first time, how others are providing leisure opportunities for children either in school holidays or all through the year. The spectrum included paid play leaders who organise voluntary groups (mostly mothers) who raise the cash to pay the professionals, or volunteer mothers who get together to do the job, and national and local welfare workers who help parents to run schemes or run them themselves.

The general conclusion was that they are only scratching the surface of a demand which has nothing to do with area or class. A mother organising a scheme in the middle-class commuter belt asked: "Are we just providing a stop gap? What about those left out?" When some adults in a comparatively prosperous suburb organised their first Saturday morning activity session, 150 children turned up, which raised the question: "Do you have to turn away when you have no more room?"

True, one vigorous mother said: "I don't believe in waiting lists but in expansion. I just go and find some more mothers and get them going starting something themselves." But accom-

modation problems are great. It is almost unknown for local authorities to build specifically for the use of children's groups. No groups have use buildings which can be "decrepit to grotty" and which the children do not improve; or too grand for the purpose; or which have to be tidied up and emptied just when everyone is really involved; or which do not offer security of tenure, so that a scheme can be turned out in the middle of its programme, or another, using a church hall be imperilled when the sympathetic curate departs and the replacement does not understand; or accommodation may be lost when neighbours complain about the noise. And caretakers "a hoary story" in this field, have to be handled with kid gloves. Although one mother cried out: "They're our schools, why can't we use them?" many schemes set school premises not by militant tactics but by infiltration, starting with the use of playgrounds, followed naturally by loo — and they are in.

Grant aid can vary from £10,000 a year to nothing, which may mean using a lot of energy raising cash so that the fees do not exclude some children. But there is too much fragmentation with different groups in the same area doing their own thing instead of presenting a united front in their approach to the authorities who may control premises or cash.

Insurance also needs some group-think, not necessarily identical protec-

tion for all since schemes vary, but to find a broker who clearly understands what is going on. Cover costs from £5 to over £30 were quoted.

The official "artificial" age barrier which only recognises the need to provide opportunities for the 14 plus obviously incenses many. Schemes are finding they can cope with different age groups and that bringing older children in to help organise for the younger ones can give even "really hard cases" the chance to prove they have a role and an identity.

The shape of the Holiday Action Cooperative was opened up at the conference but obviously a lot more feedback is needed. From several informal meetings with large organisations and mother-organisers came the name and the first register of existing schemes set up by the National Playing Fields Association, which now lists 708. But though the NPFA set up the first conference and has offered to set up the next one early in the new year, with all the paperwork and cost of paperwork that this involves, and can offer lots of advice plus a secretariat for any national group which evolves, the organisation has got to come from the grass-roots.

Anyone interested can get a copy of the aims and structure of HAC drafted by the NPFA as a basis for discussion. They may also wish to come to the next conference. (National Playing Fields Association, 57b Catherine Place, London W1.)



## Book cooking

by Catherine Stott

"PERSONAL CHOICE" is the last of the 79 cookery books written by the late Ambrose Heath, and is a collection of recipes for dishes he most enjoyed himself. Not only is it a charming memento of the most gracious and knowledgeable writer, it is a distillation of all he believed about food. That is good, honest ingredients prepared skilfully but without show, and best demonstrated in his excellent, original recipes for soups, vegetables, and puddings.

Mr Heath was essentially an English food writer, meaning not that he ignored the great cuisines of the world but that he offered dishes that were entirely suited to both our climate and our home-grown foodstuffs. In "Personal Choice," which is published by André Deutsch at £1.60, he appears to have anticipated the sharp rise in food prices, since his recipes are uniformly cheap to prepare, yet never lack his particular gastronomic flair.

Carrier Mini Books" of a size convenient to slip into a handbag when shopping for ingredients. They are published by Pan and cost 20p each. Excellent value for money since they contain the most basic instruction in an easy to follow fashion. The six titles are "Breakfast and Brunch Party Menus," "Luncheon Party Menus," "Dinner Party Menus," "Supper Party Menus," "Barbecue Party Menus," and "Children's Party Menus." Six well-planned, pretty fool-proof menus to each little book, all superbly illustrated in colour make the set a good stocking filler.

IT WAS always my mean that the part-works Cordon Bleu Cookery Course was too expensive an undertaking at 22p a week for 72 weeks. The new single works from the same stable, or should one say kitchen, seem to be far better value at £1.75 each. Visually they are as good as the magazines, which means very good indeed.

The spinach soup I made from their recipe was exactly the same colour as that in the book—and, I hasten to add, I do not make garish spinach soup. The three new titles are "Memorable Meals," "Party Cooking," and "Winter

Puddings." The accent here is on presentation as much as cooking and eating. If you were only going to use one book for dinner parties, "Memorable Meals" would be a sound yet spectacular choice. For once, there isn't a dish in the book I wouldn't consider making.

IT SEEMS an odd time of year to publish a book on cooking and catering, as much as you need to know about getting the most out of your freezer in terms of cutting costs, saving time, and hundreds of tips you usually only find out through making costly mistakes.

"DEEP FREEZE SECRETS" a Paperback by Charlotte Trevor cost a mere 20p and in 120 pages tells you as much as you ever need to know about getting the most out of your freezer in terms of cutting costs, saving time, and hundreds of tips you usually only find out through making costly mistakes.

## AT LAST, HOUSEWIVES, A KNIFE FOR EVERY NEED - AT YOUR FINGERTIPS!

IT'S surprising how, over the years, kitchen knives have had the least prominence of all culinary equipment, resulting in the situation that one large knife has had to do for all cutting whether for bread or meat, vegetables or fruit.

That situation has now been rectified. ARGY have now come up with a complete Knife Set consisting of ten different knives, handsome meat chopper and an efficient sharpener — all hanging on a beautiful stainless steel rack. These knives really are good. They have hollow ground stainless steel blades and rich rosewood handles. Much thought has gone into the design of the knives so that each is ideally suited for its purpose. It was decided to incorporate a wall

rack into the set for two reasons. One to alleviate unnecessary searching for the knife you want and two, most important, to keep them away from inquisitive children. It is most remarkable, but this complete set is being sold for £3.25 well below usual shop prices for such knives and one that belies the quality. All Square Purchasing have stocks of these Knife Sets and if you would like to place an order please fill in the coupon and send to the address given.

THIS SET CONSISTS OF

- 12" Bread Knife
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- 1" Bone Knife
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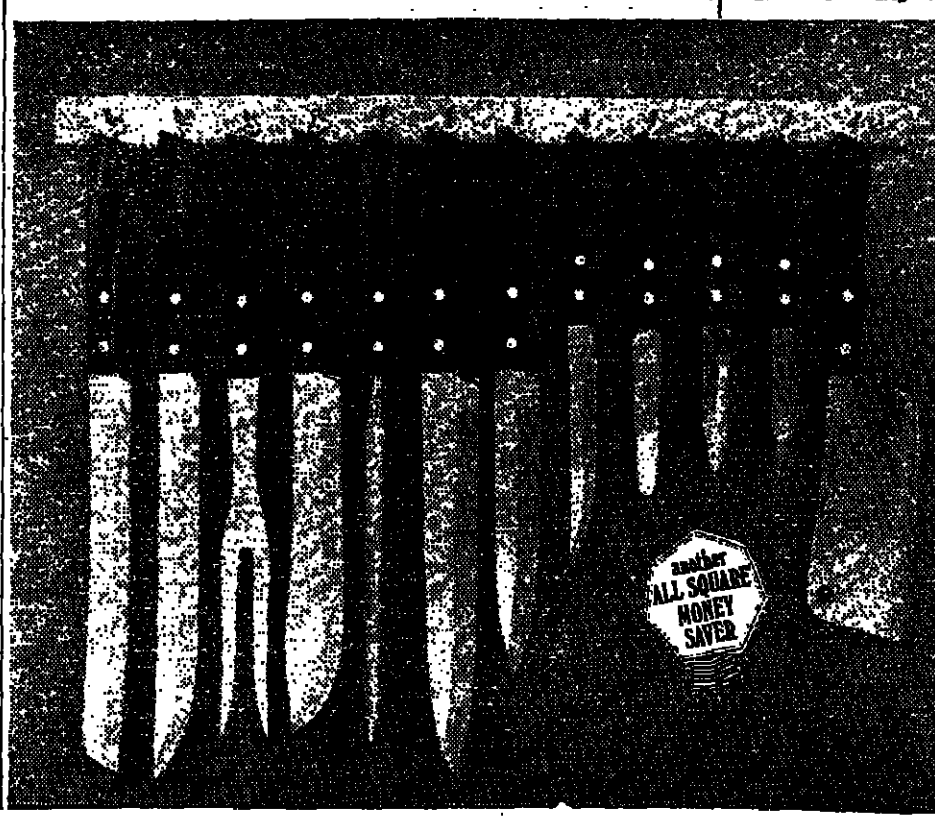
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## The price of a roof

The Government's Housing Bill published yesterday is bound to have a revolutionary impact on the whole structure of public housing. Housing finance is a complicated jungle of subsidies and regulations which are overdue for reform. In effect all the subsidies related to buildings are being replaced by subsidies related to the means of individual council tenants. The principle is not a bad one. The desired object of the reforms outlined in the Bill go beyond this however. The aim is to save tax and rate payers about £300 millions a year out of the total sum now being spent on housing subsidies. To achieve this council tenants in future will have to pay a "fair rent." The yard stick of such fair rents will be the rent prevailing in the comparable private sector. Ministers have not denied that introduction of "fair rents" will mean massive increases—in some cases of more than 100 per cent—in the rents being paid by more than 5½ million families in council dwellings. The increases will be staggered over the next few years.

The Bill proposes that in future all councils be obliged to operate a rent rebate scheme. Already some local authority housing officials have questioned the wisdom of a scheme which might involve a majority of council tenants being eligible for rebates. The Borough Treasurer of Hemel Hempstead has calculated that an army of minor bureaucrats will be needed to work out all the rebates—assuming, that is, that all those entitled claim their rebates. There must be grave

doubts on this score. Without the maximum publicity evidence suggests that people are reluctant to claim their rights, especially where complicated form filling is involved. But the main doubt must be the impact that the big rent increases—which in some areas will take council rents above private rents—will have on public attitudes to inflation and to wage claims.

A major and entirely welcome innovation in the Bill is the extension of rent rebates to the private unfurnished sector. If social justice demands that families be helped to pay for the publicly provided housing they need, logic demands that families forced to rent homes from private landlords should be assisted too. But why were families in private furnished accommodation also not helped? Housing surveys have revealed that many of Britain's poorest families forced to pay the highest rents in overcrowded conurbations are those living in furnished accommodation. Somewhere along the line Mr Peter Walker seems to have lost the courage of his convictions.

The specifically directed help the Bill proposes for slum clearance is well conceived. The Government's aim is to clear away all existing slums by 1980. This is a formidable but socially desirable target. But it will mean trebling the current rate at which slum dwellers are being re-housed. Mr Walker will need to keep the closest of Whitehall watching briefs on the actual performance of authorities engaged in slum clearance.

## Not too nasty, not too rich

Mr Heath is said to be rubbing his hands already at the prospect of completing almost all the legislation promised in the Conservative election manifesto by the end of next year. That seems to be one reason why he has put down so much for this session when it would have made better sense to allow for the exhausting struggle that is sure to develop around the bills on entry into Europe. Probably Mr Heath is being unduly pessimistic about the chances of surviving for a third session, when he could have taken up some of the less important election promises, such as the introduction of local commercial radio. But, no, the Sound Broadcasting Bill appears on the day after the Queen's Speech as if it were something of the utmost urgency.

The main case against commercial radio is that it is not really necessary. It is not going to fill a gap, when the BBC, in addition to four national channels, is already well established in local radio and has plans for continued expansion. Further, in the Chataway version, commercial radio is going to be a caged tiger even if not entirely tame. The new Independent Broadcasting Authority will spring fully armed with moral virtue, advertising standards, and injunctions on balance from the old ITA. Local advisory councils, one third nominated by the local authorities, will see to it that the local station operators are made aware of local tastes and local interests (in case they are all recruited from London, perhaps). Local newspapers which might suffer financially from the competition of local radio will have the option of becoming shareholders, though they will

not be allowed a controlling interest. And the IBA will be enjoined to see that nobody makes an outrageous amount of money out of it.

It all sounds remarkably harmless, and it falls a long way short of some earlier forecasts which at one time suggested the elimination of BBC local radio to clear the ground for a free-for-all cash-coining spree. Nothing of that sort is possible now, though present estimates may prove unduly despondent. One commonly quoted guess at the amount of advertising revenue likely to be tapped by local radio is £10 millions, which is less than 2 per cent of the total national expenditure on advertising. In other countries with established commercial radio the slice of the national cake going to local stations is around 10 per cent, and if that proved to be nearer the mark in Britain £50 millions would help to make some of the new local stations quite nicely off, and possibly leave some local newspapers in trouble.

The test of the venture will be how well local commercial radio contrives to enliven and extend local life. The BBC local stations have shown that they can add to the range of information, controversy, and entertainment in their areas, but this is partly because they are content with a small audience, and ready to address themselves to minorities. By definition, commercial radio must pursue a mass audience, though not necessarily all the time. And it is fair to say that the competition of ITV proved a healthy stimulant to BBC television when it had fallen into complacent habits. BBC radio could do with some competition too.

## Get the fishing limits right

His previous triumphs notwithstanding Mr Rippon has not yet got what he wants for Britain's inshore fishermen. British Ministers have said repeatedly that the current Common Market rules for fisheries' limits are unacceptable to Britain. In their excitement over last Thursday's vote in the Commons the Six seem to have forgotten this firm British objection. In Bonn this week Mr Rippon seems to have failed to convince the Germans that inshore fishing is a serious matter for Britain. In a Rhineland setting this failure is comprehensible, perhaps. Barra Head, Bergen, and Brixham are a long way from Bonn. On the other hand the Government cannot much longer continue to tell the inshore fishermen that negotiations are proceeding smoothly. They are not.

Two facts must be clear to Ministers and to the Six, whether they want to acknowledge them or not. The first is that the present Common Market rules, which would allow all European fishermen to fish each others' waters, would be unfair to countries like Norway and Britain who have husbanded their fish harvests and would, in any case, be unacceptable to the communities involved. The second fact is that for Britain, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland, the fisheries issue is of prime political importance. At least 20 British MPs, most of them Conservative, represent constituencies which depend largely on inshore fishing. These are not rich places even now. The male unemployment rate in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, was 33.1 per cent on October 10 and will worsen through the winter. The male

unemployment rate in St Ives, Cornwall, was 17.3 per cent on October 11. The communities involved in the fisheries issue have benefited from the introduction of the 12-mile limit in 1964 but this does not mean that they have riches and to spare. Britain's inshore fishing communities have prudently and through self-discipline conserved the sources of their livelihood, but the livelihood itself is not a lavish one. Irish fishermen are not opulent either—nor are the Norwegians, who are bitter. "What would the Italians say," as a Norwegian fisherman put it, "if we sent men down in ships and picked the Italians' olives?"

Mr Rippon need not—and should not—now tread delicately. The Common Agricultural Policy, which is also bad for Britain and which Mr Rippon has accepted, is an essential part of the base of the entire Common Market system. The Common Fisheries Policy, on the other hand, is not one of the arks of the Brussels covenant. It is no more than an afterthought, introduced with suspicious speed as soon as Britain, Norway, and the Republic of Ireland reapplied for membership last year. The Six managed perfectly well without a Common Fisheries Policy throughout their formative years and can manage without one now. What Mr Rippon now has to prevent is a measure which would deprive the remote communities of Scotland and of parts of England of the means of standing on what he would no doubt call their own two feet. Mr Rippon will not be forgiven if he overlooks St Ives and Stornoway.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

**NORTH DEVON:** Although Goldcrests, the smallest of British birds, have visited my garden before now the past fortnight has been exceptional for I have heard them calling there almost every day. After a search I have found them minutely exploring the bark, leaves, and lichen of the deciduous shrubs and discovering small spiders. As so often at this time of year they are associating with flocks of Blue and Coal Tits: unlike them they are not averse to being watched from quite close. We learn from Durban and Mathew's, who wrote a very informative survey of Devon's birds in 1982, that even then the Goldcrest was common in these parts. With the increase of coniferous woodland throughout the county in the intervening years the species has probably maintained its numbers and is certainly one of the most numerous breeding birds in the Forestry Commission plantations. A distinctive thin, high-pitched voice is almost always the first indication of the presence of the bird. When Goldcrests are in the tree tops, their main summer habitat, small size and olivaceous colour make them difficult to locate as always on the move they examine the twigs looking for insects. Then one or more will flit between one tree and another and from that moment they can be followed through binoculars. Being involved in migratory movement the ones which are here at present will presumably depart soon, although there are a number of coniferous trees in the neighbourhood which I hope will detain them. The closely related bird the Firecrest is a rarity here, but it is recorded almost every year in small numbers on the South coast of Devon.

BRIAN CHUGG

**MILOS**, the disc jockey in what was once Prague's most fashionable discotheque, looked out at a tableau that seemed a grotesque parody of a familiar Western practice. Coloured lights flashed sickeningly, smoke whirled up to the low ceiling and made the air almost opaque; and young Czechs, including the son of a former Federal Prosecutor in the bygone days of Alexander Dubcek, grappled and writhed to thundering rock music.

"I bought these records on a visit to the United States," Milos was explaining over the din. "I sold all my belongings and clothes in New York to raise the money. But it was a good investment. Today they're worth 300 crowns (more than £20) on the black market."

That was many months ago. The D Club on Prague's former Stalinova Street, across from the city's bullet-pocked radio station, has since been renovated with much needed air-conditioning. And many new discotheques and student clubs have sprouted, all under the auspices of the Socialist Youth Organisation which has apparently decided to ride with the tide of Western popular culture rather than resist it.

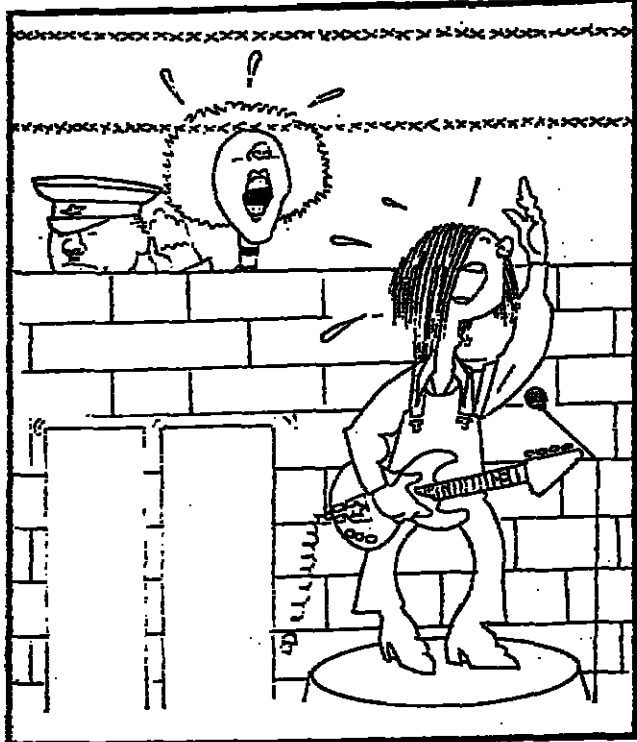
A new word, "Popsocialism," is being used to describe the effects of the infiltration of Western mass culture in Eastern Europe. And though the trend is by no means new it seems to be gaining momentum.

In Polish factories, loud-speakers broadcast rock selections to the assembly lines. A Western visitor in the East German industrial city of Eisenhuettenstadt was asked by a friend—a tough local steelworker and Communist Party member—to obtain for him the latest Tom Jones release as a special favour.

The full scope of the influx of popular modes into the Communist area is probably underestimated in the West. Fashions (there are hot pants galore) and films have been reflecting the influence of Western genres. The best known is the impact of the beat, which is immediately evident to any tourist. Poland alone claims to have 400 serious "Big beat" combos and perhaps another 5,000 small amateur groups. In Hungary, where the explosion has been loudest, there are 4,000 rock ensembles.

For all these signs of a cultural détente, mass culture and socialism continue to coexist uneasily. The orthodox Czechoslovak machine, which has been criticising long hair and decadent music once again, remembers that the theme song of the 1963 resistance to the Warsaw Pact invasion was pop vocalist Marta Kubisova's "Song of Maria," based on a seventeenth century prayer. Polish censors not only take an inter-

## Rocking the boat



DAN MORGAN, in Belgrade, on how the Communist block countries are having to come to terms with pop culture

est in newspaper articles but also the words of new pop lyrics.

The regimes, also, are plainly wary of the personality cults that have grown up around a number of stars. Before the well-known Czechoslovak singer Karel Gott moved to West Germany in May, he was accused of "sentimentality" and of bad pronunciation by the regime's journals.

Nevertheless, Communist governments have been slowly surrendering to the seductive pressures of mass culture, including that imported from the West. One reason is that they have no choice, since keeping it out has proved impossible.

Another is the admission by more and more officials that cultural dogmatism has not worked well in winning over young people. Alienation of youth has become of real concern to the regimes. In this climate it is no longer so easy to be against mass tastes and dictate what is bad and what is good.

In the consumer socialism developing in Hungary and Poland it seems likely that pressure to give youth what it wants will increase.

"not political per se... but it can be misused for political purposes."

If that is also the view of the cleverer minds in the Communist parties, it may explain why the dozens of youth clubs and discotheques opened in Prague and elsewhere after the invasion of Czechoslovakia under official auspices. But there is ample evidence that both East and West recognise the political and propaganda implications of mass culture on populations that are still greatly isolated from Western ideas.

"This is the one way we have of expressing ourselves freely, in a legitimate way tolerated by everybody," said an East German in her middle thirties. "We can't demonstrate or burn our draft cards. But we can wear hot pants and dance the twist."

The response of the Communist regimes has been varied. And some of the criticism sounds like that heard from Western adults worried by hippies. Radio Prague recently issued a sweeping denunciation of the entire pop scene: a "senseless imitation of petty bourgeois models." Then, in a denunciation that could have been uttered by any suburban parent, it added: "This cheap glitter is deforming youth's view of life, keeping young people away from the real problems of society and setting them against it."

But there is also a political edge to mass Communist attacks on mass culture. The East German military paper, "Volkarmee," recently warned its readers that "hit tunes" broadcast by 326 stations in the NATO sphere, fulfill certain functions in the psychological warfare of imperialism against the socialist countries. By the same token, the Polish weekly, "Pravo i Zyrty," which represents the orthodox views of veterans, was sharply critical of the performance of Joan Baez in Sopot.

The reason given by Communist officials is that "pop music" songs and the ideology of beauty queens is pushing out the traditions of revolution. However, it is self-evident that it is the "revolutionary" nature of protest songs, beat, and soul music that most disturbs Communist officials anxious to keep youth quiet and avoid nuisance.

In what must have been a momentary mental lapse, a Romanian cultural official declared that "we found rock music makes youth too revolutionary." What he may have meant was that beat music appeals to young people under Communism because it is a form of free expression, just as jazz was before it. Whatever the secret of its appeal, the regimes have found no effective way to curb it, and some are adjusting to active coexistence.

## Oh, hell indeed

Sir,—Barry Norman's amusing suggestion (October 29), that the Post Office regards increasing inefficiency as justification for higher charges proved more prophetic than he could have known.

The very next day I discovered that the public is to subsidise mechanical breakdowns in the telephone service. Cut off after inserting my 2p without even the chance, in Mr Norman's words, to say either "Hello" or "O Hell," I asked the operator to connect me. Whereupon I was instructed to have another 5p ready, because "we only connect you for three minutes."

As I had used up all my 3p coins avoiding court martial on change-less buses, I had to use a 10p piece. Making a total of 12p for a 2p call. Over to you, Mr Norman—Yours faithfully, M. J. Fuller.

30 Keith Way, Prittlewell, Essex.

## Squaring an historical circle

Sir,—Manny Shinwell suggests that the Labour Party rebels should form a new party. He is right. History might then come full circle. Balfour's poodle (the House of Lords) blocked the progressive growth of Liberalism and the Labour Party was born. Wilson's poodle (the TUC), a less tractable animal, attempts to block the progressive growth of liberal social democratic internationalism.

The political evolution of this nation is stagnant and polarised within the two party system. When Harold Wilson had a majority of two, Jo Grimond, with three million votes behind him, called for a re-alignment of the Left. Nobody listened to him. They listened to David

## Channelling a need

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It is disturbing to see the speed with which plans are now being made to divide the fourth television channel up between the present commercial companies.

It would be a far better investment for the nation if this channel became an educational service. I know of course that the BBC already gives over a good deal of time to Open University and to schools programmes. The companies also make an important contribution.

But the public interest aroused by "Sesame Street," the American pre-school programme, the rapidly rising demand for higher education at a cost we will find difficult to meet: and the increasing needs of the Open University are all pointers. We also badly need to follow up some of the pioneering work of the National Extension College in extending

the work of the technical colleges and polytechnics through the systematic use of broadcast teaching.

All this suggests that we ought seriously to consider creating an Open School with the fourth channel—and not simply watch it pass into the hands of the television magnates.—Yours faithfully,

Brian Jackson, Director, Advisory Centre for Education, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

## Ham and eggs, of course

Sir,—I think I can beat some of your language mistakes (October 30). About 1925, on the Orient Express, on which the dining car changed on each country it went through, there was an item on the menu: MNX. Which I discovered was ham and eggs.—Yours faithfully,

W. R. Botterill, Major R.A. (Retired), 12 Upper Bridge Road, Redhill, Surrey.



## Home made

Like it or not—your home background is with you to stay. Size of family, position in family, social class—all leave their mark. Geoffrey Hawthorn, lecturer in sociology at Cambridge, analyses the research findings this week in New Society's series on "key sociological variables." What would a different family have made of you?

Also this week: Stan Cohen revises the typical student image; Jeremy Seabrook reports on going to school in the midlands; John Berger on a problem of perception; the Edinburgh airport row.

At your paper shop today. 10p.

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# The thinking man at the Yard

DENNIS BARKER on ROBERT MARK, new Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police



ROBERT MARK

himself as an advocate of them.

There was a time, only a few weeks ago, when it seemed that his very knowledge of the media could set up within Scotland Yard a powerful faction against him that could only complicate his chances of succeeding in the more traditional role of Sir John Walsby as Commissioner.

This was when Mr Mark chose the National Police College as the place where he again expounded his credo.

"The forcible suppression of a minority, whether it be the extreme Right, the conventional Left or the New Left - except in time of war - is the negation of freedom and can only be achieved by overwhelming resources of manpower willing to enforce undemocratic laws." This was trailing his coat, and undoubtedly needed a cool

nerve when he must have known his own future was in the balance. Our society, he said, in direct contradiction to the traditionalists, was "questionably more tolerant and more healthy than ever before."

There was an almost immediate counter-blast from other high-ranking officers at the Yard, who gave press interviews in unusual circumstances to show that Mr Mark was not speaking for the whole of the Metropolitan Police. It is possible that such officers misunderstand him as some of the far Left in hopeful search of an easy ride misunderstand him.

Mr Mark is most emphatically not the sort of man who is going to be taken for a ride. He has come up the hard way, though comparatively fast. He joined the Manchester City Police in 1937 as

it was there that he really emerged as a hard-headed thinker on the way the police should do their job in modern conditions.

He is not, and could not be, the trendy Lettist some trendy Lefties would like to think him: he is a dedicated, unaffected professional who wants to find new ways of doing his job effectively.

His approach to police relations with immigrants has shown how unaffected and professional he can be. When a television programme critical of the police was at last shown after heavy-handed intervention by the police, which did their public image no good at all, Mr Mark was one of those who appeared in the discussion afterwards to put the Yard's point of view. He used the occasion as he used others to chat privately to some immigrant leaders to

find out why frictions developed.

His interest in the sheer technique of making it hot for villains has been rather obscured by the ideological wrangle about anti-establishmentism, long hair and pot. He may have opposed capital punishment, but he was an early advocate of majority jury verdicts, knowing how many clever villains wriggled free because of a niggling cleverly put by a shrewd defence into one jurymen's mind, or because one vulnerable member of a jury was nobbled.

He may have resisted the view that a thick pair of boots are a policeman's chief asset, but he has urged the end of the system under which the police have to "caution" a suspect before they can really use others to chat privately to some immigrant leaders to

"caution" system is a sort of legal game: Mr Mark is not the sort of man to spend much time on games. The rules, one can imagine him arguing, get in the way of the point.

It is understandable that he has encouraged some honest traditionalists at the Yard, but equally understandable that he got the top job after all. In a sense he will do to Scotland Yard what Mr Wilson and Mr Heath have already done for Downing Street: ushered in an era of meritocracy after an era when one was supposed to be either a gentleman or to affect the patterns of thought and behaviour of one. Mr Mark is no gentleman in that sense, nor does he hope that addition to a hard hat will make him appear one.

It will be interesting to see what changes his regime which begins next April, will encompass, and particularly whether his own keen intelligence will attract to crime-fighting the sort of man who is just as much at home on a chess board as in a punch-up.

## Fizzled Wilson

PETER JENKINS

ALL through this year Mr Harold Wilson has made the unity of his party his first concern and has been accused of putting party before country. Party leaders usually do put party before country in far more than one sense.

They define the interests of their country in terms of the success of their party. That is what party politics are. But what party politics are is what party politics are not. They are not a conspiracy of silence between two warring views of the national interest.

Churchill's jibe about Labour putting party before country wasn't really fair. Labour's aim was to have misadventure, and he was not alone in seeing it, but within the imitations of parliamentary democracy. In his moment of appalling frankness, he called for the next year or so of that feeling being so changed that the country could give a mandate for a government.

It is not easy to imagine Wilson indulging in appalling frankness, but he has found himself in a position where he has to ask the question to ask not whether he put party before country but whether he acted wisely in the interests of his party.

If party unity was his overriding objective quite rightly he has failed to achieve it. Looking back over the last year, the first error was to sit so passively on the sidelines waiting for the terms of a party split. He should have encouraged the public to see an act of sheer opportunism when the Labour Party so to speak, he should have encouraged the public to see an act of sheer opportunism when the Labour Party so to speak, he should have encouraged the public to see an act of sheer opportunism when the Labour Party so to speak.

There was no way of preventing a party split. Mr Wilson's problem was how to contain it. He might have been able to carry the Parliamentary Party on a policy of qualified support for Europe but he had no hope of carrying the other conference. But he lost certainly could have argued a free vote had he used the authority of his leadership and done so early enough. This was probably his last chance.

Following the July conference he shifted back to more moderate ground. At Salisbury he reassured the Europeanist movement that the Labour Party remained in support of European unification. He dug in his heels against a party amendment to withdraw membership of the Common Market and in a well-judged speech at Brighton he held a compromise whereby the Labour Party might get away with once, on the night of October 28, provided they did the party line there.

But he had underestimated Mr Robert Mellish, Chief Whip, had been easily and accurately informed of the number of individual MPs (for they were from being a tight-knit up of politically motivated, although some of them) who felt obliged to vote with the Government.

Mr Wilson was not aimed at Mr Wilson's authority but it was to be gravely undermined. The man who had led for unity was now the man who was profoundly divided.

It is not his style to fight, and he has yet to act actively to prevent the isolation of an important and nervous section of his party to restrain its majority in engaging in an unending and divisive last stand against the Common Market. The Front bench speeches made in the debate made it increasingly apparent that it has come to a point where the principle of effect to Wilson's options are closing in him like chickens coming to roost.

## Pillaging our pulpits

Malcolm Stuart on the cult of the unknown altar strippers

Monument in the First Lord Salisbury, Bathford, Dorset



Much of the material from churches finds its way to the Continent where there is an apparently insatiable demand. Americans are not big buyers of church relics but home sales are rapidly increasing.

Among the items in his shop Mr Cox had a church warden's box dated 1597 and worth £80, a broken piece of a 13th-century screen that will sell at £40, a 15th-century altar rail, an iron torch holder from about the same period and pew ends that span the past 700 years.

"What really disturbs me are all the unwanted items that churches can't or won't get rid of," added Mr Cox. "They are so hard up yet they won't realise their assets. There is a church in Rutland with a Nottingham alabaster tombstone worth £3,000 yet children scribble on it during services. One clergyman

Aswaby or Osbourne but Hachey. A hundred years ago it had a population of 60. Now 12 people live in the parish. The little Norman church is empty, its roof leaks badly and the north wall is unsafe. But the visitors' book showed that a remarkable variety of people find their way to this utterly remote place.

A fine old altar stone on a nineteenth-century base, a road group, an Archbishop Laud altar table, new top but worth about £35, said Mr Cox. The door's fifteenth-century. Late plankings but it would fetch £5.

In the porch he examined the inscriptions on the stone. "Chorboys waiting to go in. These initials are about 1820. Other dates were 1780 and 1770. The initials are interesting. About 80 years behind time in style out here."

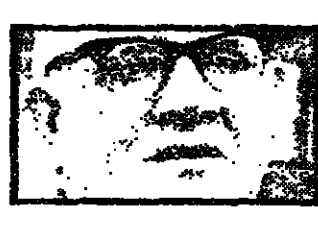
St Barbara's Church at Hachey was last used four years ago, for the funeral of a farmer. "It would cost £10,000 to repair but where on earth would it come from?" asked the Rev. Philip Hill, rector of Newton and three other parishes including Hachey. "A hundred years ago this one village had 250 people. Now there are 65. There are about 200 in the whole combined parish and I get a total congregation of about 12 on Sunday. It's a general state of affairs. The farm workers prefer to live in the larger, brighter villages and they come in to work by motor-bike. Who can blame them?"

Mr Hill has asked the Bishop of Lincoln to start the process to have Hachey declared redundant but even then the church may not be demolished. In London Mr Peter Burman, deputy secretary of the Council for the Care of Churches, said that Hachey would probably be referred to the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches. "We do have some funds available to set up a sort of national trust for important churches of our heritage. It will probably just remain as a beautiful building," said Mr Burman.

Ralph Cox has his doubts. "A nice idea but I can't see it working," he said. "I think that within 50 years a hundred unwanted churches within 50 miles of here. And many of them are being quietly plundered."

Robert Brown on Harry McShane, the last of the battling Clydesiders

## Red riverman



APPARENTLY there is no end to Harry McShane who has outlived them all except Mannie Shinwell to become the active last of the Red Clydesiders. He is 80 now, lively as a cricket, busy as a beaver, and looking fit enough, as unemployment climbs to the million mark. To step out again on the national hunger marches Wal Hannington and he led during the Thirties.

Tonight in Glasgow nearly 100 men and women are coming from different parts of Britain to hold a dinner for him, to salute the 60 single-minded years he has given to socialism, to his own vision of a workers' democracy.

There used to be a disapproving Gitty which was said to be about him. "Harry was a bolshie, Harry was a cad..." Naturally it never represented a working-class perspective. In Glasgow's Kingston, the clarty industrial suburb where he was reared and lived until recently, youngish activists are still around who tell how the tenement close-mouths buzzed the day he quit the party.

That was in 1953. He had been in the Communist Party since 1922, soon after the start, having stayed out initially alongside John McLean, the great Clydeside

Marxist. Once in he was dedicated and loyal while cherishing none-the-less a consistent intellectual independence. Communists and others both loved and detested him for it, when it came, his break arose not so much from disillusionment but because his socialism needed greater freedom, less stifling than the party allowed.

Remarkably, his Marxist theory has never ossified. His own thinking may not necessarily be correct, but neither is it blurred under the edges. He constantly updates his ideas, associating mostly by correspondence with international avant-garde groups, while knowing full well his age precludes any chance that he will ever see the new political theories fulfilled.

It was different in 1909 when he joined the old Independent Labour Party in Glasgow as John Wheatley's dialectic developed against the Roman Catholic hierarchy who opposed Catholics becoming Socialists. McShane, a

devout lad from a Catholic home, launched at 18 into a personal study of socialism in order to reinforce his Catholic faith, which in fact withered within months.

From then his biography runs at a cracking pace, into the British Socialist Party with Victor Grayson; the long identification with John McLean; involvement in the infant shop steward movement which was maturing in Clydeside's heavy trades preaching the class war. His name went firmly into the Clyde's impressive calendar of Socialist saints.

Blacklisted and in the Communist Party, McShane in 1923 went to England in search of work. By 1928 he was in the Yukon in desperation, and in spite of passport difficulties preaching the class war. He came home to Glasgow in time to fight Gorbals for the Communist Party in 1931 before plunging into the National Unemployed Workers Movement alongside Wal Hannington, with whom he shared the leadership of the hunger marches.

McShane remains the fighter who also embodies the scholarly traditions of the best working-class radicals - essentially philosophical even about the inside of gaols, holding no bitterness, but declining gently ever to trust the police.

## CHRISTMAS COMES EARLIER EVERY YEAR

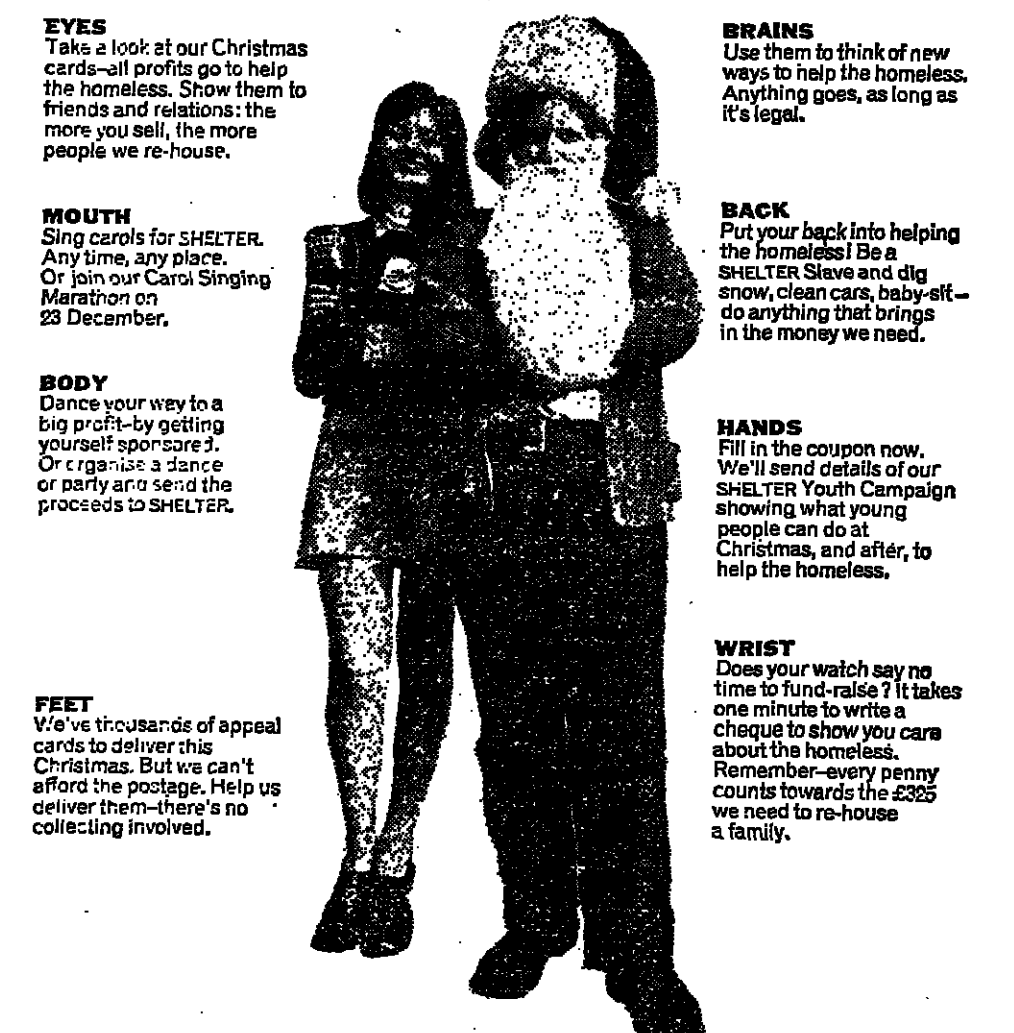
Father Christmas here has been planning it for months. He knows what he's going to give this Christmas - his energy, ideas and time to help the homeless.

Our Father Christmas knows there are at least a million homeless in Britain - families living in conditions so bad they are unable to lead a normal family life.

SHELTER can't re-house them all. But we can re-house a family for each £325 sent to us. That's what our Father Christmas is aiming for - that £325. There are thousands more of his age with his energy, his ideas, his time.

Will you get them together this Christmas to help the homeless?

Help them to give us all they've got...



**EYES**  
Take a look at our Christmas cards - all profits go to help the homeless. Show them to friends and relations: the more you sell, the more people we re-house.

**MOUTH**  
Sing carols for SHELTER. Any time, any place. Or join our Carol Singing Marathon on 23 December.

**BODY**  
Dance your way to a big profit by getting yourself sponsored. Or organise a dance or party and the proceeds to SHELTER.

**FEET**  
Vide thousands of appeal cards to deliver this Christmas. But we can't afford the postage. Help us deliver them - there's no collecting involved.

**BRAINS**  
Use them to think of new ways to help the homeless. Anything goes, as long as it's legal.

**BACK**  
Put your back into helping the homeless! Be a SHELTER Stave and dig snow, clear cars, baby-sit - do anything that brings in the money we need.

**HANDS**  
Fill in the coupon now. We'll send details of our SHELTER Youth Campaign showing what young people can do at Christmas, and after, to help the homeless.

**WRIST**  
Does your watch say no time to fund-raise? It takes one minute to write a cheque to show you care about the homeless. Remember - every penny counts towards the £325 we need to re-house a family.

## SHELTER National Campaign for the Homeless

Write now for further details to Eileen Ware, SHELTER, 86 Strand, London, WC2R 0EQ.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

School/Club/Church, etc \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose £ \_\_\_\_\_ to help SHELTER help the homeless. (Block capitals, please)

AGN10

## MISCELLANY

### Hot gospel

TRouble at chapel. Colin Morris, the guardian-minister of Wesley's Chapel in London, faces an ecclesiastical hail storm when he returns today from a trip to Zambia. Bringing Ray Billington, an unrepentant brother minister, to speak in the cathedral of Methodism has raised some churchy hackles.

Billington was unfrocked after writing a book judged to be in conflict with Methodist doctrine. Morris invited him to speak during a series of discussions on the future of the church. The return visit on November 24 is ranked close to sacrilege in the correspondence columns of this morning's "Methodist Recorder".

Oliver Beckerlegge, a leading Methodist historian, wonders whether some kind of official action should be taken to prevent any "further shame." Morris, a second-generation Soper and ex-president of the United Church of Central Africa, is more likely to dismiss this sort of criticism with a few choice Lancashire phrases. He has made it plain that he would rather resign than bow to censorship.

### Foot loose

THE DILEMMA of the four African presidents, invited to inspect Israel's wider borders, is one that has beset other visitors before them. If they don't go, are they missing facts they ought to gather? If they do, are they taunting themselves with complicity in the occupation of Arab lands?

A couple of years ago a posse of Labour MPs went to see for themselves. One happened to be a Junior



MORRIS: no censorship

Minister, another a Government Whip. Before they left, Harold Wilson carefully instructed these two not to set foot on occupied soil. Britain would be compromised.

During its stay, the party was taken on a bus tour of Northern Israel. On the way back, the driver swept east on to the Golan Heights. When he stopped, all of the MPs got out to stretch their legs. All but the Minister and the Whip. Honour and neutrality were preserved.

### Bloody likely

THE JOY of reviving the hit plays of the fifties and sixties is that you can write back the bits the Lord Chamberlain took out. Willis Hall's "The Long and the Short and the Tall" (class of '58) opens next week for a five-week run at the Shaw Theatre in Euston Road.

With a little prompting from the director, Michael Croft, Hall has been busily restoring some of the well-known words and phrases

that were right for the Malayan jungle in 1942, when the play is set, but not for the ears of English playgoers 16 years later.

Hall remembers that they had visits from the Lord Chamberlain's office almost every week of the original run to censor words that crept in. "My own favourite addition to the text was Peter O'Toole's reference to Ronnie Fraser as a 'moon-faced pillock'."

His schedule of 19 suggested revisions reads, as Michael Croft puts it, like a Lord Chamberlain's letter in reverse. Cook a little pig is easily enough amended. So is, "And my father's flogging charcoal." The problem elsewhere has been to find forties vernacular that will mean something to the young actors and audiences of the seventies. But which version will they use for A-levels?

● NOTICE among all the nuzzles in a Soho shop window: "Drier - fantastic snarl-up dodger seeks position in company requiring fastest service." (Signed) E. Deadman.

### Bark back

LADY MUNNINGS, whose death was announced yesterday, once repaid a service by a newspaper reporter with racing tips. The eccentric widow of the eccentric Sir Alfred insisted each time over the telephone that the horse had been selected by her dog, Black Knight.

And each time, Lady Munnings asked the reporter to thank her pet by barking his thanks over the newsroom phone. Our man was embarrassed but nevertheless barked and woofed as gratefully as he could. Black Knight remained Lady M's faithful companion well after his death. She had

the dog stuffed and took him everywhere. All his tips were written on his back. The reporter neglected to back them.

### Shark shooter

SIMO, a 450lb bottle-nosed dolphin, has proved so intelligent and so fierce that the United States Navy is considering using trained dolphins to protect men engaged in rescue work from sharks. The 12-year-old dolphin was enrolled nearly a year ago to test the scalars' legends that dolphins and sharks are natural enemies. After a brown shark had been placed in Simo's Florida pool, the legend proved to be just that. The two got along fine, but Simo's friendly instincts were soon perverted by behavioural science.

By placing food near the gills of dead sharks, the scientists gradually induced Simo to strike the sharks. He was then immediately rewarded with more food. Soon he was striking with such vigour, even at live sharks, that his back, which is bone tissue covered by only a thin layer of skin, became badly bruised by hitting the sharks' tough hide.

The navy scientists went back to the drawing board and came up with a protective rubber cap, which Simo now sports on his pool just waiting to ram the first shark that comes his way.

● AT THE beginning of Tuesday's "consultation" about a second ITV channel, Brian Young, director-general of the IFA and chairman of the meeting, decreed that to save time there would be no applause. When Sir Lew Grade got up to deliver his piece, he said that after the chairman's ruling he had had serious doubts about saying anything at all.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

## Daley's Chicago

by MARTIN WALKER

THERE are two ways to get to know Chicago. The comfortable is to land at O'Hare airport and take a taxi downtown. You see impressive, interlocking, overpassing expressways. Between the expressways you see the railway lines and electricity pylons and complexes of phone wires locked together like coiled snakes and you rightly think it a good idea thus to cram unsightly services into a utility corridor.

You reach the Loop. Downtown, big city USA—dark glass, light glass, stainless steel that looks like glass with the sun on it. You do some business and you receive a cheque signed by the City of Chicago you know that it will be honoured.

The City of Chicago is the only city in the USA with a double-A credit rating. It can borrow any amount, any time. Unlike Philadelphia, whose schoolteachers were paid in scrip this summer because the city had no money, unlike New York where the welfare cheques get delayed, Chicago pays up and pays on time.

That is the way to see Chicago and come back and say, as so many do, Chicago works. But as Mike Royko's fascinating biography of Mayor Daley points out, there is another way.

This way takes you to Chicago by bus, or by car or by train. Stray off the aseptic

BOSS, by Mike Royko (Barrie & Jenkins, £2.50).

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL, edited by Jack Clavir and John Spicer (Cape, £3.50).

expressway and you suddenly realise that the long stripes of road segregate the ghettos like so many Berlin walls. Stray out of the Loop, or out of the well-maintained white neighbourhoods and you are into parts of the ghetto where police, ambulances and dust-carts are almost never seen, and a white skin is a physiological phenomenon peculiar to television.

But then, as Royko plainly shows, Chicago is a city operated for the whites. Not all of them, but then not all of them vote Democratic. If you are a white, collar worker and if you are on good terms with the ward boss and precinct captain (not policeman, but Party officials) and if your name is Irish, Polish, Greek, German or Italian, life is pretty good.

And Mayor Daley lives among them and loves them. He defends his manipulation and exploiting of political power in simple, even appealing terms. The man who runs the Rockefellers, the Kennedys, they get elected on their money. But an ordinary guy like me, he's

gotta have a machine. They got the dough. We got the organisation.

And organisation it is. There are over 25,000 employees of the city of Chicago. Every appointment, from chairman of the school board to janitor, is cleared with "Hizzoner", the mayor. And every city employee kicks back 5 per cent of his salary to the party.

Mayor Daley is known as a builder. Some politicians like to be remembered as "Educator". Not Daley. There are no jobs in the arts. No building permits which need fixing. No sweeteners from Republican contractors who need contracts in "Education". Why did two identical Chicago buildings, City Hall and the Cook County Office, built in the same decade, cost massively different sums?

"Mayor Daley," says the City Hall handout, "believes in building for a better Chicago. Not that you would know it from the transcript of the Chicago Conspiracy trial, which followed the harrowing riots of the Democratic Convention in 1968. Every time the defending attorney,

William Kunstler attempted to discover just who controlled what in Chicago and who took orders from whom, the prosecuting attorney would object.

He was kept busy, setting up objections to the defence attorney's questions. He need not have bothered. Judge Hoffman sustained almost every one.

A fairly typical passage comes in the testimony of a nurse who was beaten by police while treating battered demonstrators:

Defence: "If any of the police had been injured, would you have treated them?"

Witness: "Very definitely."

Prosecutor: "Objection!"

Judge: "I sustain the objection."

Defence: "Did you receive instruction from the Medical Committee for Human Rights to treat police, as well as demonstrators?"

Prosecutor: "Objection."

Judge: "I sustain the objection, whatever it was."

It was a courtroom which became a bazaar, but as one Chicago lawyer said to me:

"What's the hell fuss over bunnies? Most Chicagoans are like stockyards anyhow."

The avenues to power and even to the court benches run pretty crooked in Chicago. Nobody would dispute the rectitude of Daley's old law partner, William Lynch. But even in tolerant Chicago, the

appointment of Abe Marovitz quirked long moribund eyebrows. Marovitz made both reputation and fortune by defending well-known Syndicate hoodlums. One police tap embarrassingly overheard "Honest Abe" ask Capone gunman Gus Winkler, "Well, what bank did you rob today?" It was only a joke, everybody knows Gus was no bank robber. Gus was a "rub-out man". He was on the right side of the machine guns at the St Valentine's Day massacre.

But Abe has his uses. He and George Dunne, president of the Cook County Board, came up with Daley's best excuse. When Senator Abraham Ribicoff, of New York talked of "the Gestapo in the streets of Chicago" during the 1968 convention, millions of viewers of Daley's news coverage saw him signed affidavits swearing that Daley's words were, "Fuck you, you Jew sonofabitch, you lousy motherfucker, go home!" No, no, said Honest Abe. The mayor's lips formed the word "Faker".

This is Mike Royko's Daley and Judge Hoffman's Chicago. Yet there is more to Daley than Mike Royko's revealing account admits. His collection of the tales which made up the Daley legend forgets that Daley's loyal voters know all the same stories but still refuse to elect an alternative.

The Daley legend and the judicial farce are both entombed in print, but as "Hizzoner" once said after a previous analysis of his city and its works: "Voters don't read books, but they see buildings." Or as one of Daley's aides said to me last summer: "It's gotta be a great city. else can you run a way out of a speeding ticket for a lousy five bucks?"



John Wain

Alberto Moravia

Stan Barstow

## Short range

by NORMAN SHRAPNEL

CULTURAL intercourse has not been a strong feature of the Great Debate, though if Mr Heath has his eye on the short story market he may well get one of his men to drop a sharp note to Messrs. Wain, Barstow and Wain, pointing out that Alberto Moravia manages to market them at under seven new pence each while the three home producers average out at 12p, 14p, and 25p respectively.

They could answer that the English stories are not only longer but more various. In The Life Guard John Wain's concentrated realism of style makes him good on themes of physical and mechanical crisis, but he is most telling when the confidence dolls or cracks into a note of loss. An insecure beachguard gets his man but brings him home dead; a girl actor goes down with charm throbbing and contours firing; a pop fan loses the sacred relic from the idol's body. The story that signals most urgently of all is the quietest, about an average neurotic driver who runs over a badger and insists on burying it in a wood before rejoining his astonished family.

Winston Graham also carries the sheer range of mood, subject matter and treatment to quite unmodish lengths. The Japanese Girl goes in for solidly plotted, carefully developed stories which take us on a grand tour not only in space but in time. The not afraid to sound off an old master or two—a Japanese here, a Conan Doyle or an M. R. James there—and such highly versatile and traditional writing will be welcomed by many. Personally I would trade all the others for the shortest of all, the little piece called "The Island".

Stan Barstow's collection, A Season with Eros, effectively exploits the Wordsworthian deflation syndrome.

THE LIFE GUARD, by John Wain (Macmillan, £1.75).

THE JAPANESE GIRL, by Winston Graham (Collins, £1.75).

A SEASON WITH EROS, by Stan Barstow (Joseph, £2).

PARADISE, by Alberto Moravia, trans. Angus Davidson (Secker & Warburg, £2.25).

SUNDAY BEST, by Bernard Rubens (Eyre & Spottiswoode, £1.95).

FARRAGAN'S RETREAT, by Tom McIlwaine (Joseph, £2).

at themselves with platitudes, lash their husbands and children with psychological truisms, discover rivals in their own split personalities. The tone is as stridently light as party chatter, but they are all drowning as well as waving. This looks like a one-man Women's Desperation Movement.

Moravia's relentless female impersonation act has an overwhelmingly nagging effect. It amounts to a kind of mental drag. It also poses a communication problem which has nothing to do with language frontiers. It so happens that Bernard Rubens, in her new novel, Sunday Best, sets her own problems similar to Moravia's, though her approach is still more indirect. This is a hide-and-seek game of identities and the style—by the way, evasive, even factitious—asks the tragic nature of the story.

This seems to me very brave of Miss Rubens, or misguided, or both. She sends her hero to a funeral dressed in women's clothes, which sounds on the face of it like a sick joke. "Charley's Aunt." Yet here again the desperate signs are not to be misread because they are perverse. We get a garrulous man protecting himself from communication by talk, hiding from himself as well as from others, retreating behind masks and veils of language as well as transvestite clothes.

The world of Farragan's Retreat, also perverse and fantastic, is far more familiar. It is the world of the wild Irish, not the less wild for being literary Irish, though a little less wild for being Philadelphia Irish. The jolly horror is charged with a childlike logic. Mortally ashamed of the dropout son who goes off to Canada to dodge the Vietnam draft, the Farragans demand his death to save the family honour. This is rubber-holly satire. It hurts without killing.

Readers who like their Europeans to remain foreign will feel agreeably far from home with Paradise, the single nerve with a busy needle. All are seen through a woman's eye; they are misleadingly frivolous or offhand in tone and they deal with dangerous material—obsessions, silent cries of pain, fetishes and other oblique compensations.

The displaced ego is held a arm's length and unavailing attempts are made to rethread it. Desperate acts are planned and sometimes performed to escape from the marriage trap or make it bearable. Bourgeois tensions are at breaking point. Women lacerate

with "lovely touch on the tiller." Welcome newcomer to the Buchan School.

A Treat in The Hill, by Michael Underwood (Macmillan, £1.50).—Bar pupil lending hand at mobster's trial is murdered in Master's chambers. Detection undisturbed but worth a look for inside view of legal art heap.

Bonecrack by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £1.75).—Megalomaniac dabbles in destruction of top stable-wrecking bloodstock's less-than-juvenile can ride in Derby. This implausible situation has interesting motivation but racing expertise that saves the book.

Sleep Is For The Rich by Donald MacKenzie (Macmillan, £1.50).—Wholesale man snuffs from necks of Europe's richest matrons recounted by crackman hero. Tiny toff's involvement hard to take but anxieties of criminal planning invade the mind.

Reckoning in Ice by J. R. L. Anderson (Gollancz, £1.60).—Accountant faces death among icebergs to recover oil-derived protein formula. Lots of know-how (boardroom and sailing) plus virtual first-in-Greys bird

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## The chosen guide

by WILLIAM TREVOR

IT'S a much repeated fact that as well as writing 47 novels Anthony Trollope invented the pillar-box. To those who find rambles in Barsetshire tedious the latter is the greater heritage, and it certainly can be denied that as a vehicle of communication it's busker about its business. The most of the pillars of the Church who inhabit the Darchester area.

Trollope saw himself as the superior of Dickens and he believed, as many did at the time, that "the object of a novel should be to instruct the morals." The "moral" he felt, "creeps in closer than the schoolmaster, closer than the father, closer than the mother. He is the chosen guide, the tutor who the young pupil chooses for herself." A variation of that belief still flourishes today among those who maintain that art must have a political raison d'être and carry with it the sting of reforming zeal. And just as it marred some of Trollope's writing so it mars much of the writing of his successors: sermons "g in churches."

What was he like, this famous old novelist who wanted to creep in closer than a schoolmaster? The familiar "Soy cartoon show" a paunchy, somewhat apologetic figure with a cigar smouldering in a misshapen red hand, no hair on the pate but great quantities of it pouring like a waterfall from the crown. There's plenty of evidence to suggest that Trollope was as irascible as he looks, a tetchy, difficult man who had—as though in balance the awkwardness of his disposition—a modest opinion of his talents. Dickens might play with puppets instead of people, but he himself was only a little better than "mechanical" stuff. Charles Lever agreed. "I don't think Trollope pleasant," he wrote, though he has a certain common sense about him and coarse shrewdness that prevents him from being dull or not of a high order.

As a child, he was unhappy; neglected by a silly mother

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, by James Pope Hennessy (Cape, £5).

and harshly treated by his father, gawky and nervous as a result. He was the dunce of Barrow, slovenly, dirty, worker and if you are on good terms with the ward boss and precinct captain (not policeman, but Party officials) and if your name is Irish, Polish, Greek, German or Italian, life is pretty good.

He married, hunted down the Galway Blazers, despised the low standard of Irish cooking, and became a father. His early novels, "The Macdermots of

Ballycloran," "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," and an historical romance called "La Vendée," were failures. Then, knowing little of English cathedral life, he wrote "The Warden."

Mr Pope Hennessy charts all this—both the life and the novels—clearly and precisely. He pursues the Trollopes through Ireland and England, and later on their wanderings about the world; he convincingly fills in a wealth of detail. But in the end the portrait is incomplete, because Trollope was essentially a private man. Mr Pope Hennessy seems to exaggerate at "the enormous amount of personal feelings and intimate events" that he chose to leave out of his autobiography, a work in which he wrote:

"If the rustle of a woman's

petticoat has ever stirred my blood, it is to me: if I have thought tobacco at midnight in pleasant company to be one of the elements of an earthly paradise, if I now and again have somewhat recklessly flattered a 55 note over a card table of what matter is that to any reader."

As Mr Pope Hennessy points out, Anthony Trollope hid a "quivering sensitivity" beneath a loud and extroverted manner—but having said it, it's hard to say more. He himself maintained that he bore no ugly wounds: one feels it isn't true. More likely, it seems, that he carried with him always—and was at pains to keep it from view—a nature embittered by his loveless childhood. Admirable as this biography is, its subject is still mysterious.

## MR ROWSE'S FANCY

by Richard Grassby

FOR over 20 years Mr Rowse has profitably exploited popular demand for romantic portraits of Elizabethan society. His latest potboiler follows a familiar recipe—a minor source "discovered," exaggerated and well publicised, flavoured with diatribes against the present, and given body by borrowing extensively from other authors.

He defends an antiquated view of the Renaissance by denouncing historians' lack of aesthetic sensibility. Great value is placed on "medieval" or pre-medieval types are always with us, we learn, "one has only to keep one's eyes about one in the streets. The eye is also sufficient to measure the rise of the gentry without any 'confused' and without mentioning, even contemptuously, the labours of Lawrence Stone. In contrast, Professor Jordan is summarised at some length, presumably because his statistics can be distorted to fit Mr

THE ELIZABETHAN RENAISSANCE: the life of the society, by A. L. Rowse (Macmillan, £3.50).

Rowse's absurd image of medieval man.

In spite of an expressed concern for social content, nothing in this book can plausibly be described as social analysis and the treatment of witch-burns and general and of Dr Simon Forman in particular looks painfully amateurish when compared with the magisterial study of Mr Keith Thomas. Nor has the book real descriptive power. Luxurious metaphors "mingle" with phrases like "had going" and "abstractions" like "localism." Prejudice, ignorance and inexperience are rampant. Controversy may sell books, but aggression cannot really cloak the woodiness and banality of remarks such as "all manner of ill places and at all times are children." The glosses for the general reader are often disconcertingly inaccurate. The debasement of the coinage is described as devaluation and the lanneret, the male lanner, is defined as "the female of the species." Elizabethan England, we are confidently misinformed, was a happy family and superseded religion as the object of devotion.

The chapters on sport and sex are lifeless and derivative—the work of someone who has followed the chase only in books, to whom the pattern of Elizabethan births seems "all very natural, like the animals." Mr Rowse is more at home describing the treachery, duplicity, and flattery of the Court or cataloguing the contents of wardrobes, banquets, and

he has certainly written worse books and one has to admire the bravado with which he cannibalises his own works and even pads text with the Madrigal song sung on Gaudy nights at All Souls. But the criticisms, which he gratuitously addresses to Trevor, fit him like a hand-made glove. To assert on the foremost social historian, is to label the English historical profession.

Mr Grassby blurs several shrill revolutionary rifts in response, notably the apparent equation of Third World guerrilla struggles with the brief seizure of a New York television station by an anarchist group known as Up Against The Wall, Motherfucker. He also provides a useful introductory round-up of dissent within the Catholic Church, which in the last decade has become Latin America's most powerful force for the change of oppressive feudal structures with which it has historically been enmeshed. Like Father Torres, the guerrilla priests are fighting to make a revolution that will marry Marxist economics with Christian love. But they reject a symptom, not a cause; as Archbishop Heider Camara of Brazil, leader of Latin America's radical Catholics, puts it: "With us, without us, or against us, the eyes of the masses will be opened. And when they are, of course, they can hardly reject a Church that has given its martyrs to the cause. Camilo Torres, possibly involuntarily, but possibly also not inwardly, was among the first."

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Father Torres is thus a hero of our times, a banner image of action before analysis, morality before expedience, truth before consequences. A film is being made of his life. If he couldn't change Colombia, currently a showcase for US-sponsored pacification programmes, at least he charged the world. Since he was a man of action rather than a theorist, these writings—ranging from early theses through speeches, letters, and interviews to revolutionary declaration calls—are mainly useful for what they reveal about his progression from child of the elite to revolutionary.

He emerges as a rash and honest man who could adapt neither his conscience nor his ego to fit the structures in which he worked. He was a rebel as both priest and academic, tolerated because of his birth and the accompanying assumption that age would mellow him: the Establishment tried to buy him off to the last. He was no politician; his naïveté and opposition parties failed partly because some of its supporters insisted on calling themselves Camilistas. And he wasn't much of a strategist: he was wounded trying to seize an enemy rifle, ignored or didn't hear orders to retreat and thus forfeited the lives of four comrades killed trying to save him. What he achieved by his death and theirs was to make his life a trumpet-call.

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Mr Grassby blurs several shrill revolutionary rifts



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

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TIPTON STAFFS 021-557-2800

## Bolton Report spawns new DTI section for small firms

By PETER RODGERS

The Government has accepted several of the most important recommendations of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry into Small Firms. The committee's report, published yesterday, called for a Minister to take special responsibility for the field, and said that he should be backed by a new small firms division at the Department of Trade and Industry.

In the Commons Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced that Mr Nicholas Ridley, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry, will take charge of the division when it is set up.

Mr Davies also agreed to ease two important disclosure provisions for the accounts of small companies, and he accepted much of the committee's thinking on ways of easing the burden of filing Government forms, one of the commonest complaints from small firms.

The committee, whose 420-page report took over two years to research and write, gave warning that the small firm was in serious decline in Britain, and if the Government continued to ignore it, it could "foresee a time when the sector might cease to be viable."

But it decided against subsidies, tax concessions, or other favouritism for the 820,000 small companies in the industries it covered. Instead it made more than 60 detailed recommendations for removing discrimination against them so that they could compete on equal terms with big companies.

They included a suggestion that the network of small firms advisory bureaux should be set up around the country, and that

## Middle class men feel more confident

By ANTHONY HARRIS

MIDDLE CLASS men are becoming more optimistic about the economic outlook, if a sample of 150 interviewed by the British Market Research Bureau is representative.

This recovery of confidence—there was a marked upswing in July but it was not sustained—is the one bright feature in an otherwise rather dismal survey, which shows confidence about the future as depressed as ever among consumers in general (the total sample was nearly 1,000), and that the boom in buying consumer durables is already beginning to fade.

Fear of unemployment is still increasing: in the North and the Midlands 30 per cent of all who said they did not think the present a good time for major purchases gave this as their reason.

The improvement in confidence about general economic prospects among higher-income men is quite striking: 45 per cent of the sample (drawn from the ABC1 social classes) expected things to get better, only 26 per cent expected them to get worse over the next 12 months.

This is in marked contrast not only to recent answers (previously evenly balanced, except in July), but to the views of the whole sample: here 37 per cent expected things to get worse, and only 23 per cent expected them to get better—which means that apart from the ABC1 men, consumers are generally as gloomy as ever.

Surveys of consumer confidence and buying intentions, while fairly new in this country, are well established in the US as guides to likely trends in spending. In the last year, consumer buying surveys have given the one unequivocal warning that the spending boom expected on normal economic forecasting reasons was being held up by low confidence.

The BMRB series is too new to be assessed as an economic indicator, but the series did give early warning of the drop in confidence last winter which led to lower-than-forecast consumer spending, and so confounded official economic policy.

The only other new straw in the economic wind is the third quarter business turnover index from the Midland Bank. This is based on the cash turnover of branches outside the City (to eliminate money market flows), and suggests no more than the improved activity evident in the second quarter was sustained.

The level was again about 13 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Case dropped against two Lonrho men

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

Pressure on Lonrho, the international trading and mining group, was slightly eased yesterday when the South African authorities dropped the charges under the Companies Act against two local executives. The more serious charges of fraud against four directors of the South African subsidiary are still pending.

The two executives against whom charges have been withdrawn are Mr S. C. Newman, the managing director of the South African subsidiary, and Mr M. H. Raath, the finance manager.

They concerned a housing loan made earlier this year to Mr Newman when he left Rand Mines to join Lonrho. It was equal to one made to him previously by Rand Mines, and had been made before he had joined the Lonrho board.

Lonrho feels already partly vindicated, and in a statement yesterday suggested that civil action might be taken by Mr Raath and Mr Newman against people who had laid the initial charges.

More serious are the fraud charges against four other directors. They date back to December 1968 when Lonrho attempted to take over the minority stake in Coronation Syndicate.

The takeover was opposed by

## Chrysler UK leaps into the black

Chrysler United Kingdom—

thanks to the improved conditions in the car market and the success of its Avenger model—yesterday reported a profit of £208,000 for the year ended July.

This is the first time the car company had made a profit since 1967-68 and compares with a loss of £10.9 million in the previous year. However the £11 million turnaround includes an exceptional profit of £1.06 million rising from a change in depreciation accounting.

The group made a trading profit of £2.75 million in the second half of the year which was comparatively free from industrial disputes. During the first six months, when a plethora of strikes mainly at suppliers' factories caused a loss in production of around 19,000 vehicles, Chrysler made a trading loss of £4 million.

No mention is made in the group's preliminary statement about the possibility of a dividend for the current year.

This will be decided on in January, but managing director Mr Gilbert Hunt, says optimistically that the group's short term profitability has been eroded by the Coventry tool room dispute which started in September and which is still has not been settled.

The company last paid a dividend on its ordinary and "A" ordinary shares in 1965. Sales of Chrysler vehicles during the year went up from £179 million to £238 million, and in terms of units from 226,317 vehicles to 313,380.

However because of the depressed state of commercial vehicles, market sales of the group's vans and lorries actually fell from 18,201 units to 18,762. This means that Chrysler increased its motor car sales by as much as 40 per cent.

## Doulton bid a loser?

S. PEARSON AND SON will not succeed with its £12.5 million takeover offer for Doulton—or so the market thinks.

In first dealings since Pearson's offer of Tuesday night, Doulton shares yesterday shot up to over 90p in anticipation of Doulton turning down the bid. Allied English Pottery, a Pearson subsidiary, rose 10 1/2p to 44 1/2p, or 5 1/2p below the bid value of Pearson's offer for the 33 per cent it does not already own. However, the offer will only go through if Pearson succeeds with its Doulton bid.

Doulton, meanwhile, has retained J. Henry Schroder Wagg as its advisers. A brief announcement yesterday said the offer was being considered and a further statement would be made in due course.

## Minister blocks bid for bauxite leases

The Western Australian Minister for Mines, Mr Don

Arncliffe, yesterday rejected an application from the Hanwright Partnership for bauxite leases in and near the Anglia iron ore reserves in Pilbara. His decision went against a recommendation by Mining Warden M. F. Harlock, who heard the Hanwright application at Marble Bar Warden's Court last month.

Australian Steel and Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of the Anglo Steel Corporation of the United States, objected to the Hanwright application because the State Government has given

## Revised BET bid up £4M

British Electric Traction has been forced to substantially improve its terms for United Transport in order to obtain that company's recommendation of its takeover proposals.

The revised offer values United at around £26.3 million, or £4 million more than BET would have paid had United accepted the original terms. As BET already has around 17 per cent of United, the 33 per cent pledged by United's directors means that the offer has no chance of failing.

While the original BET offer contained four different choices, the revised offer has only two—three BET shares for every two United or 8 per cent unsecured loan stock worth 202 1/2p for each United share.

United, meanwhile, announces that 1971 profits will rise from £1.8 million to £2.2 million after taxation and minority interests.

## Meeting Changed Conditions

Never during the past 25 years have such drastic measures been taken in the United States economy as those announced by President Nixon on 15th August 1971. The impact on the American economy is great, and the repercussions on the economies of other countries will presumably also be considerable.

Some German exporters to the United States, for instance, will now have to reckon with a depreciation of the dollar by about 10% against their own currency, as well as with the 10% import surcharge and with the investment allowance which only applies to American-made products. In consequence the competitive position of the United States has been strengthened considerably.

Investment Policy


That is why we retained our holdings in the U.S.A., which now amount to 31.19% of net assets. The principal change in our portfolio since June 1971 concerned the sale on balance of £1.55 million worth of German securities in the Netherlands and in a few other countries on the Continent, too, our sales exceeded our purchases.

Since 1st June our purchases in Japan have exceeded our sales, but moderately so—less than 0.5% of net assets. Yet during this period the proportion of our Japanese holdings has risen from 16.8% to 17.9%. Besides the exchange rate changes mentioned in our previous report it is mainly our investments in Japan—and to some extent also our purchases in the United Kingdom—that are responsible for the fact that the 5% fall in the value of a ROBECO share since 1st June has been smaller than the fall shown during this period by the indices of the leading countries, especially if one considers the currency changes against the dollar. Compared with the beginning of the year, the value of a ROBECO share has risen from £1.220 to £1.227 as at the end of September. Moreover, during this period shareholders have received a dividend of 2 1/2% in stock, worth about £1.6. Since 1st June there has been a slight increase in our liquid assets: from 2.47% to 3.80%.

Dividends

The interim dividend, payable early in November, has been fixed at £1.7 million. In March 1972, we intend, in March 1972, again to recommend a final dividend in stock from the share premium reserve with a distribution in cash as an alternative.

Finally, during the past four months our share price has risen by 101.597, of which 76.597 were issued through the Stock Exchange; 25,000 shares were issued as a result of the stock dividend distribution in April. This shows that during the period under review ROBECO shares again continued to enjoy a good deal of attention. Copies of the Second Interim Report, the last Annual Report, and a descriptive booklet may be obtained from the Company:—



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**P.O. BOX 973, ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND**

## CITY COMMENT

### BOLTON REPORT Less to declare

THE BOLTON COMMITTEE on Small Firms has decided that one of the most welcome accounting trends of the past few years ought to be reversed. It asked for a big relaxation in the disclosure requirements for small firms, some of which were introduced only in 1967, and the Government went almost immediately a long way towards doing what was asked.

There will be no need to disclose a turnover of less than £250,000, which is five times the current £50,000 floor, and

half of the £500,000 level suggested by Bolton. Companies with total boardroom pay of less than £15,000 will also be relieved from the need to give information about individual directors, which is a doubling of the floor level. (Bolton phrased it differently and asked for the end of this type of disclosure for companies with less than £500,000 turnover.)

Mr Bolton himself was a bit at a loss to explain these retrograde steps, which the report admitted had not led to any identifiable damage. He said that some of the trouble-some provisions gave little advantage to anyone. "If it is possible to remove a cause of friction at little cost we think it should be done."

His accountancy expert thought that salary disclosure could be embarrassing in small local communities, and he could not think what good it did when the company was private anyway.

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### HUNT & MOSCROP (MIDDLETON) LTD.

Extracts from Mr. E. W. Hunt's Statement

- \* The year ended 30th June 1971 was the most successful in the history of the company.
- \* Profits amounted to £246,089 before tax and £148,037 after tax, compared with £188,898 and £95,485 respectively.
- \* Turnover was 18% up at £3.32 million.
- \* A final dividend of 10% is recommended, making 18 1/2% for the year against 17 1/2%, covered 1.7 times.
- \* A one-for-four scrip issue is proposed.
- \* For the first time, paper and textile machinery accounted for less than 50% of the turnover. With thermal products and efficient treatment plant accounting for 33% and 20% of turnover respectively the diversification of the Group is now making great progress.
- \* The present order book situation shows an increase on 12 months previously and we are confident that the Group will further expand its turnover and profits in the coming year.

### Bloom after the pruning

WITH SOME reservations, it is a case of so far so good for Whesoe. The improvement in the second half of 1970-1 has spilled over into the first half of the current year, the group has turned a loss into a sizeable profit, and interim dividends are resumed with a payment of 2 1/2p per cent.

Encouraged by the news, dealers marked the shares up 3 1/2p to 70p five hours last night. An improvement in liquidity is part of the success story. This problem was rather troublesome at one time, and it is heartening that in spite of the

### Cheer for De Beers

DIAMOND sales, after their long term of stagnation, are roaring up once more, partly it seems as people who have realised profits on stock speculation switch their gains into more tangible assets.

Sometimes diamond sales are boosted by sharp market rises, as successful speculators' stocks try their luck in gems too. This time, though, it is loss of confidence in shares which seems to be boosting sales.

### Putting heat on Expanded

ATTACK is the best form of defence and Ash and Lacy have lost no time in rejecting Expanded Metal's takeover overtures with the claim that it is now underwriting Expanded in markets which it previously monopolised.

The bid is worth 151p per Ash and Lacy share, a useful profit for Guardian readers who followed the Growth Fund into the shares at the equivalent of 70p but the directors have no

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### London Merchant Securities Limited

Extract from Chairman's review and accounts as at 31st March 1971

Further important progress was achieved. Net assets improved by over £22 million to £42.3 million. The valuation of quoted investments at market prices would increase this figure to well over £50 million. The current programme embraces U.K. commercial development projects totalling £15 million in cost.

The dividend is being increased from 8% to 9%, with a free scrip issue of one Capital share for every ten Ordinary or Capital shares.

GROUP RESULTS	1971	1970
Net profit attributable to the Company	£1,379,688	£1,319,719
Dividends	£882,718	£780,000
Issued capital	£11,827,260	£11,767,483
Net assets	£42,918,671	£20,807,890

Full report and accounts available from the Secretary, 191 George Street, London, W.1.



# Chloride Electrical betters forecast

Metropolitan's bid was only partially successful and although the group now has all the Dares deferred capital it only has 52.7 per cent of the ordinary shares.

## Sanderson Kayser ignores setback

Although Sanderson Kayser, the steel manufacturers reported a first half setback, the interim dividend is being held at 6 percent and the board forecast a 12 1/2 percent making an unchanged total of 15 1/2 percent for 1971.

Pre-tax profit tumbled from \$390,000 to \$292,000 in the six months to June 30 and not surprisingly, the directors say that it is not clear that the results for the full year cannot match the record figures achieved in 1970.

## Scotia Investments holds interim

Profit of Scotia Investments rose a modest £12,000 to £146,000 pre-tax for the six months ended June and the board is to maintain the interim dividend at 10 per cent.

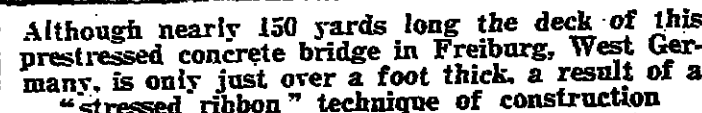
However the bulk of Scotia's profits are earned in the second six months and the board reports that "the outlook is encouraging."

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substantial claims are being

national banking.

مركز العمل



## Company briefs

months to June 30 after an increase from £1.84 millions to £2.27 millions in the interest bill.

The London share market yesterday more than recovered from Tuesday's fall, with smart rises by leading shares and by the close the F.T. index was up 8.7 points at 406.0. On Tuesday the index was down 8.5 points.

## BEST PRICES

cast in interim statement of £100,000.

Galliford Brindley has acquired F. G. Skerritt (Holdings) £350,000 cash.

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)

**Account November 12**  
**Settlement November 23**

British Funds		Commonwealth		Banks and Discount Houses	
Transit	72 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Alco Dis.	210 1/2
30c 62-73	72 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Alco Hvy.	210
30c 73-74	72 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Alco Lght	210 1/2
30c 72-77	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	ANZ	210 1/2
30c 77-80	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Bnk N.Y.	210 1/2
30c 80-85	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Bnk S.W.	210 1/2
30c 85-90	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Bnk S.W. Com	210 1/2
30c 90-95	71 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	Bnk S.W. Int	210 1/2
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Giants.....	219	38.2	223	24.5	Practical....	117.8

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Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms

# Minister needed to prevent small firms from dying

By PETER RODGERS

THE BOLTON COMMITTEE report, published yesterday, found that the UK small-firm sector was declining steadily in the last decade of economic activity, although it was still alive and vital part of industry.

The decline has gone further in Britain than in other developed economies and it is possible to see a time—perhaps in the next decade—when the sector will be virtually non-existent. There would be no small firms in manufacturing industry by the end of the century.

The committee considered the existence of a lively small-firm sector vital to the health, not the existence, of the private enterprise system, but decided "with some foreboding" that there is no case present for determining in four of small firms.

The decline is due to ineffectual technical and market changes, and the committee believes that before it becomes dangerous the natural resilience of inherent strength of small firms would assert themselves.

It recommends against subsidies, tax concessions and other preferential measures, and in favour of more than 60 other measures designed to get rid of "inequalities and disabilities which small firms now suffer, mainly as a result of unintended effect by government."

But its judgment about the future of small firms is "gloomy, subjective" and "unbalanced" especially because of the poor statistical evidence which monitor the sector, the committee chairman, Mr. H. E. Bolton.

In case its optimism proves bounded and the decline comes to danger point, the committee says a special small-firms division should be created in the Department of Trade and Industry, with a minister responsible for its operation.

The division would monitor the health of small firms and if the situation deteriorated it would energetic action.

A statement Mr Bolton says the task proved "far more difficult and complex than we expected, mainly because of the city of economic and statistical data as a whole," the committee had to undertake a major research programme.

**Lower output per worker**  
The report found that small firms were inefficient in their use of resources. Their output per worker was lower than large firms, but this was partly because they were often in more intensive businesses and use they employed more time labour. They had a lower return on capital than large firms.

Mr Bolton said that if small firms were to decline, "we have the consequences for the economy would be very serious, because in our view the existence of a lively small-firm sector, from which firms can grow to challenge and stimulate the established leaders of industry, can prevent the eventual ossification of the economy. The quality of life in many ways, not all of which can now be foreseen."

Small firms had eight important functions, the committee said. They provide a productive outlet for the energies of a group of enterprising and people, who were often less tied to a large organisation. In industries where the small size of production unit is the outlet was small, the efficient form of business organisation is often a small firm.

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Mr John Bolton, chairman of the committee of Inquiry on Small Firms

entry into business for new entrepreneurial talent and the seed-bed from which new large companies would grow to challenge and stimulate the established leaders of industry.

Mr Bolton said "of these functions the last two are crucially important, because this 'seed-bed' function appears irreplaceable and because there can be no certainty that the normal working of economic forces will ensure the survival of a small firm sector large enough to fulfil them."

"Government is not and never has been consciously prejudiced against small business. Our complaint against government is simply that the interests of small firms are neglected because it is nobody's job to consider them and because their function in the economic system is not understood."

"Policies which are wholly neutral in intention and in their administration may be far from neutral in their effects because of the different circumstances of large and small firms."

"This absence of effective concern and true understanding is widespread in government. A minister is necessary because the way to get anything done is to make someone responsible for it. His Department would include executive responsibility for all small firm advisory services, as well as monitoring and policy functions."

"We have also suggested that it should pay urgent attention to the effects of EEC entry on small firms and to their participation in government contracts," Mr Bolton said.

The committee recommended both against direct and indirect subsidies—indirect in the shape of Government services provided at less than economic cost. Most businessmen had little regard for subsidised services.

Four criteria had to be satisfied if a service was to be provided or subsidised by government. These were:

- 1: That the service is needed;
- 2: That private enterprise could or would not provide it;
- 3: That the economic benefit to the nation is greater than the cost;
- 4: That users could or should not be expected to pay its full cost.

Mr Bolton said "of the services we studied only the export services clearly met all criteria, and these of course are not restricted to small firms and are not management services in the normal sense."

"However, we saw a need for a new localised information and signposting service aimed specifically at the small firm which we believe could not be put on a commercial basis and should be provided by Government in the form of small firms advisory bureaux in major towns."

"We suggest that all other services should at least be required to break even, though we recognise a possible case for supporting rural industries and crafts on social rather than economic grounds. We also recognised that in some exceptional cases 'pump-priming' assistance might be justified."

On finance, the committee found: "a small firm suffered differentially from the operation of statistics collected by the Inland Revenue."

On competition, policy Mr Bolton said in his statement: "Policy towards restrictive agreements is very stringent. This has tended to favour the large firm over the small."

The report recommended that the small firms division should study the problem as a matter of urgency. "We have also recommended that the Department of Trade and Industry should consider referring to the Monopolies Commission the question of the market power exercised by large firms through their buying policies, and the possible damage to the competitive structure of industry, through discrimination against small firms, which results from it."

On disclosures under the 1967 Companies Act, the report recommended:

1. The exemption of private limited companies with annual turnover below £500,000 from the requirement to disclose the individual emoluments of directors, though firms should continue to show the total emoluments in the profit and loss account.
2. That private companies be exempted from the requirement to disclose turnover when this is below £500,000 per annum. These were causes of friction, not damage, Mr Bolton said.

On industrial development and planning controls the report recommended, like the Hunt Committee on the intermediate areas, that the firms through-out the country should be relieved of the need to apply for an industrial development certificate when their plans involved the creation of less than 10,000 square feet of industrial floor space.

Among the other recommendations are: All trade and industry sponsoring departments should designate an official responsible for liaising with the small firms division. Major purchasing departments should have regard to the effects of their buying policies on small firms. The small firms division should promote policies aimed at maximising small company shares in Government contracts.

**Utilise knowledge of retired men**  
The small firms division should consider, in consultation with other interested organisations, how the knowledge and experience of retired executives could be used to promote the efficiency and productivity of small business.

When the rate for the new-style Corporation Tax is finally determined, account should be taken of the fact that the 10 per cent rate suggested would involve an additional burden on small companies, which, because of their dependence on self-financing, make a lower average distribution than larger companies. Shortfall assessments on the trading income of close companies should be abolished. Close companies should be allowed to elect, by unanimous decision of the shareholders, to be taxed as partnerships.

Local authorities should use their powers under the Town and Country Planning (Development Plans) Direction 1965 to allow the establishment of small businesses in residential areas where this will not detract from amenity. The legal obligation of local authorities to provide suitable alternative accommodation to displaced firms should be strengthened. All businesses should have a legal right to compensation for loss of trade resulting from nearby redevelopment.

Essentially the report was concerned with the owner-managed business. Small firms were defined as follows: Manufacturing: 200 employees or fewer. Retailing: Turnover £50,000 a year or less. Wholesale trading: Turnover £200,000 a year or less.

Construction: 25 employees or fewer. Mining/quarrying: 25 employees or fewer. Motor vehicles: Turnover £100,000 a year or less. Miscellaneous services: Turnover £50,000 a year or less. Road transport: Five vehicles or fewer. Catering: All (except those in brewery- or distillery-managed public houses).

Report of the committee of Inquiry on small firms, (Stationery Office £2.65). 18 special research studies are also available separately.

## CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

##### LEVENSHULME HIGH SCHOOL

Crossley Road, Manchester M19 1ES

A vacant post for a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Levenshulme High School, Crossley Road, Manchester M19 1ES, by 15th November 1971.

##### NEVILL GREEN HIGH SCHOOL

Greenbank Road, Manchester M23 8SX

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Nevill Green High School, Greenbank Road, Manchester M23 8SX, by 15th November 1971.

##### NICHOLLS ARDWAY HIGH SCHOOL

Hyde Road, Manchester M12 2JH

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Nicholls Ardway High School, Hyde Road, Manchester M12 2JH, by 15th November 1971.

##### RIVERSIDE SCHOOL

Barlow Hall Road, Manchester M21 2JH

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Riverside School, Barlow Hall Road, Manchester M21 2JH, by 15th November 1971.

##### ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Stopford Street, Higher Openshaw, Manchester M11 1FG

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, St John the Evangelist R.C. Secondary School for Girls, Stopford Street, Higher Openshaw, Manchester M11 1FG, by 15th November 1971.

##### ST MARK'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL

School Lane, Didsbury, Manchester M20 6JP

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, St Mark's R.C. Secondary School, School Lane, Didsbury, Manchester M20 6JP, by 15th November 1971.

##### WHALLEY RANGE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Wilbraham Road, Manchester M16 4AA

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Manchester area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Whalley Range High School for Girls, Wilbraham Road, Manchester M16 4AA, by 15th November 1971.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Borough of Hyde

##### LEGAL CLERK

Applications are invited for the above post, which is a full-time position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the legal work of the Borough. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Borough Clerk, Borough of Hyde, 100, The Quadrant, Hyde, Cheshire, by 15th November 1971.

#### County Borough of Blackpool

##### ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICIANS

Applications for November 2000 invited for above. The successful candidate will be responsible for the architectural work of the County Borough. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Borough Clerk, County Borough of Blackpool, 100, The Quadrant, Blackpool, by 15th November 1971.

#### Kent County Council

##### KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Two vacancies for Youth Employment Service Officers. The successful candidates will be responsible for the youth employment work of the Kent County Council. The posts are permanent ones and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Kent County Council, 100, The Quadrant, Kent, by 15th November 1971.

#### Lancashire County Council

##### AREA SOCIAL SERVICES

COMMUNITY WORKER

For work in connection with the welfare of the aged and handicapped. The successful candidate will be responsible for the community work of the Lancashire County Council. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Lancashire County Council, 100, The Quadrant, Lancashire, by 15th November 1971.

### City of Salford

#### Education Committee

##### PENLETON HIGH SCHOOL

For Girls

Headmaster (M.A.)

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Salford area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Penleton High School, Salford, by 15th November 1971.

### Lancashire Education Committee

#### Division 15

##### LEIGH C.E. SECONDARY SCHOOL

For Boys

Headmaster (M.A.)

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Lancashire area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Lancashire Education Committee, 100, The Quadrant, Lancashire, by 15th November 1971.

### City of Salford

#### Education Committee

##### SALFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

For Boys

Headmaster (M.A.)

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Headmaster of a school with 100 in the Sixth Form, organized as an Upper and Lower School.

Applicants should be qualified teachers with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the management of a school. They should have a good knowledge of the Salford area and be able to give a good reference. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Salford Grammar School, Salford, by 15th November 1971.

### County Borough of Bolton

#### BOLTON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

##### LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Lecturer in Accounting. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of accounting in the Bolton Institute of Technology. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Bolton Institute of Technology, 100, The Quadrant, Bolton, by 15th November 1971.

### The Foreign and Commonwealth Office

#### Interpreter

On the Academic Staff of White Park, Salford, a vacant post for an Interpreter. The successful candidate will be responsible for the interpretation work of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 100, The Quadrant, London, by 15th November 1971.

### County Borough of Bolton

#### DEPUTY CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Deputy Chief Education Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the education work of the County Borough of Bolton. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Borough of Bolton, 100, The Quadrant, Bolton, by 15th November 1971.

### The Grove School

#### Market Drayton, Shropshire

##### ASSISTANT TEACHER OF MUSIC

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, an Assistant Teacher of Music. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of music in The Grove School. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to The Grove School, Market Drayton, Shropshire, by 15th November 1971.

### Wakefield Girls' High School

#### JUNIOR SCHOOL

##### ASSISTANT TEACHER OF MUSIC

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, an Assistant Teacher of Music. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of music in Wakefield Girls' High School. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to Wakefield Girls' High School, Wakefield, by 15th November 1971.

### County Borough of Warrington

#### Borough Treasurer's Department

##### ASSISTANT WORK STUDY OFFICER

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, an Assistant Work Study Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the work study work of the County Borough of Warrington. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the County Borough of Warrington, 100, The Quadrant, Warrington, by 15th November 1971.

### LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

#### Principal Administrative Assistant

Required from January 1972, or as soon as possible, a Principal Administrative Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administrative work of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board. The post is a permanent one and the salary is £11,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, 100, The Quadrant, Liverpool, by 15th November 1971.

### STOKE

City of Stoke-on-Trent

### SPECIALIST ADVISER

(Family Care)

Applications are invited for this new post which will be added to the establishment from 1st January, 1972. The salary will be on SO1/2 grade (£2,283 to £3,075). The person appointed will advise the management team on all aspects of family care, and will act as consultant to fieldworkers and residential staff on this speciality. Candidates must hold a professional qualification in Social Work, and have had at least five years experience, preferably in a senior capacity, in a family care setting such as Child Guidance, Family Case-Work or Child Care. No application forms are needed. Letters, giving details of age, qualifications, education achievement and experience, with names of two referees should be sent to Douglas Jones, Director of Social Services, Kings Chambers, Kingsway, Stoke on Trent, ST4 1LB, who will supply further details if required. Closing date for applications is 15th November, 1971.

**roof not emands, nions told**  
Reay Geddes, chairman of Dunlop group, yesterday wanted to see negotiations between employers and workers move from straight-for-power struggles to a more rational basis.

He told the Industrial Society in London that these arguments should be based on facts as well as financial results. Information should be in physical details, including much each man produced, the better the trade unions' use to this approach, the better the chance of finding what we see as possible claims," he said.

**Spey Invest sells property interests**  
By LINDSAY VINCENT  
Spey Investments has taken a further step towards divesting itself of its hastily-compiled empire with the sale of its 35 per cent interest in Spey Westmoreland Properties to Mr Bobby Marmour's Westmoreland Investments.

Westmoreland now has 73 per cent of Spey Westmoreland and it will be included in Westmoreland's flotation package. Listing is planned "within a year or 18 months," a spokesman for Westmoreland said yesterday.

Spey, which is now left with only its hotch-potch industrial interests, is receiving more than £1 million for its Spey Westmoreland interest, though exact terms are not being released. It is thought its equity investment is around £70,000.

**US factory orders down 2pc**  
New factory orders in the United States fell by 2 per cent in September, a seasonally adjusted \$56,900 million from \$58,100 million in August, according to figures released by the Commerce Department.

New orders for durables fell to \$30,800 million in September from \$31,800 million in August, the report said. New orders for transport equipment declined \$900 million, and aerospace orders fell \$700 million.

New orders for primary metals rose \$500 million. Durable goods order books were virtually unchanged at \$26,200 million. September shipments fell 0.8 per cent to \$57,500 million from \$57,900 million in August.



# Graduate Engineers

## for defence projects

We are seeking a limited number of high quality graduate engineers to undergo individually tailored training programmes (normally two years) designed to fit them for careers as professional engineers in the Procurement Executive of the Ministry of Defence. The training takes place in any number of Government establishments and industrial concerns; full mobility is essential during this period.

The responsibilities of the Procurement Executive include the development and procurement of military aircraft, guided weapons, telecommunications, radar and navigational aids, and other defence equipment. Many of the projects are of an advanced nature and will provide you with the opportunity to keep in the forefront of modern technology. If your ultimate goal is management, there will be plenty of scope later to lead teams of engineers engaged on vital projects. But the work you could be involved in is sufficiently wide-ranging, to enable you, whatever your discipline or interests to build a really worthwhile career.

**QUALIFICATIONS.** A degree (preferably with honours) or CEI parts I and II in either electronics, electrical or mechanical engineering or applied physics.

**SALARY.** Starting salary, in the range £1538 - £1799 (more in London), depends on experience. Good prospects of early promotion to salaries of up to £3396 - and beyond.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 29th November 1971), please write to Mr. P. Bemrose, Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive), Room 801, Savoy Hill House, Savoy Hill, Strand, London, WC2.

## JOHNSTON BROTHERS (CONTRACTORS) LTD.

wish to fill the following position:

## DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

### Mechanical Road Plant

We require an Engineer to set up a new Department for the further development and design work on our existing road plant—to meet modern standards and techniques from broadly based schemes.

He should be well experienced in design and development. Minimum qualification HNC standard. Must be able to work on his own initiative. He will be directly responsible to the Managing Director. Successful applicant will be based in the Midlands. Salary negotiable at around £2,500 p.a. Contributory Pension Scheme, and other fringe benefits. Assistance, if necessary, with housing relocation expenses. Applications in first instance to:

Mr. E. M. Winterbottom,  
**JOHNSTON BROTHERS (CONTRACTORS) LTD.**  
Johnston House, Hatchlands Road, Radcliff, Surrey.  
(one of the JB (Holdings) Group of Companies).  
Tel. No.: Reigate 45771.

## PRODUCTION ENGINEER —DORTMUND

The firm, a well-established German subsidiary of Geo. Bray & Co. Ltd., is concerned with the assembly of gas heating equipment.

Applicants should be aged over 25, with a minimum qualification of O.N.C. and several years experience in the engineering industry. A good knowledge of German is essential.

The man appointed will act as Assistant to the Technical Manager and his duties will include: layout, work-handling and storage, production programming and methods, engineering drawing and estimating.

Salary negotiable. Generous help with removal expenses and assistance in finding accommodation. Social security and Health Insurance according to German law.

Interviews will be held in Leeds. Please write with details of age, experience and qualifications (quoting ref: PE/2), to:

Personnel Manager,  
**Geo. Bray & Co. Ltd.,**  
Leicester Place,  
LEEDS, LS2 9BH.

## QUICK CROSSWORD NO. 546

**ACROSS**

1. Crickery (11).
2. Command (5).
3. Prevailed (3).
4. Type of wit (3).
5. Object of dislike (7).
6. Great reformer (8).
7. Behind at sea (8).
8. Jonathan, the Dean (5).
9. Indifferent judge (7).

**DOWN**

1. A conjunction (3).
2. Light shield (5).
3. Shellfish (7).
4. Cathedral city on the Ure (5).
5. Assuredly (11).
6. Spoilblower (11).
7. Obtained (3).
8. Consume (3).
9. Force out (7).
10. Made a profit (6).
11. Part of a book (3).
12. Bay (5).
13. Possessive word (3).

**Solution No. 545**

**Across:** 1. Cater; 2. Thinned; 3. Right; 4. Consume; 5. Compassionate; 6. Spahi; 7. Satan; 8. Roast; 9. One; 10. Ar; 11. Plafond; 12. Reyard; 13. Tipped; 14. Arran; 15. Lay.

**Down:** 1. Chances; 2. Thinned; 3. Right; 4. Consume; 5. Compassionate; 6. Spahi; 7. Satan; 8. Roast; 9. One; 10. Ar; 11. Plafond; 12. Reyard; 13. Tipped; 14. Arran; 15. Lay.

# ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

## The earthmen cometh

by Roger Beard

AT MOST of their tube stations, a London Transport advertises two books—one on the construction of the Victoria line and one on its extension across the Thames to Brixton in South London. It's quite a story, complete with the sophisticated tunnelling through the London clay, the strange umbrella over the busy road junction at Oxford Circus, and the ingenious automatic devices that allow the train to stop at the most up-to-date underground line in the world. Within five years, you can guarantee that the line will be taken for granted.

That is, unless you drink in the Irish pubs of Kilburn, Camden Town, or Hammersmith. There they will still claim that they built it, not just with the aid of the engineers and modern methods, but with grafts, and picks, and shovels, and Conemara muscle. For them the years spent constructing the Victoria line were a recent golden age. The money was good—between £80 and £100 a week—and it was regular.

If you translate that to Merseyside you have the same story, but with a different edge to it. They are at present building the second Mersey tunnel—rather the second tunnel of the second Mersey tunnel. The miners are many of the same who built the Victoria line and the Thames tunnel, and the method of construction is as up-to-date. Yet late last month two men were killed in a rock fall, bringing the current death toll to seven.

This grim figure echoes what all miners know about their work, whatever type of mining they are engaged in, and what the rest of us choose to forget. It is not only dirty, hot, and often wet work. It is and always has been dangerous. In the case of the tunnelers, history shows a record which, though much improved, tells its own story.

The most disastrous episode was at the height of the railway boom in the nineteenth century. While Victorian gentlemen dreamt in their drawing rooms of the new age of the Iron Horse, the ancestors of today's tunnelers were risking and losing their lives in tunnel construction that in terms of sheer human effort rivalled the building of the pyramids. There were no modern machines, there were no conveyor belts. Most of our British railway tunnels were completed by the sweat of the navy and by his curious skill underground.

The tunnel was the Woodhead tunnel in Cheshire, linking Sheffield and Manchester under the Pennines. In 1845, it was estimated that out of just over a thousand men, 32 had been killed and 140 wounded. The tunneling cost was equal to that of the Napoleonic wars. From Woodhead to the Mersey tunnel is a long time, and conditions have improved out of all recognition, but men are still killed tunnelling and probably always will be.

The new Mersey tunnel construction highlights some of these differences. Though men still work in dangerous and damp conditions, the method used in its construction is about as similar to that used on the early railways as a fork is to a food mixer. Work is done

by a giant cutter—the Mersey Mole—which spins its way through the rock and earth at a record speed. It works continuously with the men and machines constructing the tunnel behind it.

To the men on the site its speed is the attraction. True you can get your £100 a week, but you have to work the hours and you have to move the tunnel forward. In common with modern tunnel practice, you are paid on a time bonus system. The quicker the tunnel is finished, the more the contractor saves and the more he is likely to share out in bonuses. When the work is over, you go elsewhere or sign on. It is an extension of the motorway business, where to keep in work you have to keep building and yet the faster you build, the further you are away from home, and the nearer you are to being laid off.

Where you live while working depends on the site. The best you can expect is a rooming house, some rough and ready company, some money to send home, and long hard nights on the booze. In the case of time bonus work, you do little else but work and work.

*'The navvies are considered as the licentious soldiery of the working classes... it is, of course, a false belief'*

sleep, work and sleep. After all, you only get paid for the time your gang is there. It might add up to money, but it scarcely adds up to a life.

Yet the environment-conscious citizen owes much to these men and to the skills of the engineers and contractors who keep them in work. In the traffic jams and chaos of the modern city, we swear about them but we cause them. For every beautiful bridge, there are ten ugly flyovers. When you cannot build a bridge, you must tunnel—cars and trains cannot fly.

In London, where the traffic threatens to bring the life of the city to a standstill, there is another problem... how you bring the people into the city, and how you take them home again. There is an answer, the home again. There is a strange that our grandfathers saw what many modern men do not see. The majority of the underground lines in London and elsewhere were constructed a very long time ago. If you travel on some of them, you'll have only reason to remember.

What you might forget is what the state of the city would be if there had not been such foresight and imagination at the turn of the century and the work force to put it into effect. The many million people carried each road and the system would be on the roads and London would not just be chronically car constipated, it would be totally blocked.

Similarly today, with the extension of underpasses and other means of keeping the traffic on the move you need both the tunnellers and their engineers.

In other forms of mining, there is an identifiable and distinct history. It might be said that it is a history and a sympathy generated to the generations of miners who have risked their lives to gain it. Even with the strict safety rules operated by the NCB, it is a dangerous business. Unlike tunnelling, the rules are supported by a complex structure of training and backed by a whole library of regulations. The miners are deemed to be highly skilled.

The navvies on the other hand, perhaps because of their lack of common ground with the rest of the working population, are not so considered. They are the licentious soldiery of the working classes, seldom working, more likely to be found propping up the wall of some Camden Town boozing waiting for opening time. It is, of course, a false belief.

If you stop to think of the complexities of tunnelling, of ensuring that everything interconnects, even that the tunnel comes out in the right place, you will understand that it is impossible without a body of men not just skilled but intelligently skilled.

This is their true connection with the other miners. Though they use their brains, they have in common a vast range of general skills. At one time, it used to be said of the Welsh coal miners that because they had to work on their own initiative underground. That was and is true. With the increased use of tunnel cutters, it is also true of the present generation of tunnel men. They have to turn their hand to complex machinery, turn their hand from digging to rough carpentry, from the water pump to the explosive charge. With gang work and the bonus system there is no time for demarcation disputes.

If you do not believe it, you should watch them work. You do not have to go to a tunnel, just to a large construction site in its early stages. To activity you see there relates to activity underground. They have mud and dust about the cramped conditions. There are many songs about the Mersey tunnel, usually unprintable. There are equally many anecdotes about the Underground and the eccentric habits of its trains. We don't yet take these for granted. There are few songs left about the railway tunnels, you no longer notice them as you intercity your way across the country. Yet we owe to these "grossly imprudent and intemperate men"—as this paper described them during the building of the Woodhead tunnel—our modern communication system. Today's tunnelers are no doubt only occasionally imprudent, and moderately intemperate. In the years to come, our children will owe them a similar debt—if they notice what's under their feet.

## C.S. Allott & Son Consulting Engineers

### SENIOR ENGINEER STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

A Chartered Engineer, M.I.C.E. or M.I.Struct.E., aged about 32 years with not less than five years experience in steel and reinforced concrete design since professional qualification, is required in our Structural Engineering Group.

The Group provides a structural design service to Architects for a wide range of buildings including multi-storey offices, Schools and Universities. It also undertakes the design of large heavy industrial projects.

Salary will be negotiable and not less than £2,600. A non-contributory life assurance and pension scheme is in operation. Please apply in writing, giving details of age and experience, to: Colonel R. G. Bishop, Personnel Manager.

C.S. Allott & Son  
Fairbairn House,  
23 Ashdon Lane, Sels, Cheshire, M33 1WP.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

### TWO UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS IN ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a University Lectureship in each of the following fields:

- (i) Structures. Candidates may have a specialist interest in any aspect of structural mechanics. Design experience is an important qualification.
- (ii) Engineering Materials. Preference may be given to a person with knowledge of corrosion science and non-metallic materials. Industrial or research experience is an important qualification.

Salary scale: £2,216 to £2,741, depending on age and qualifications.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: The Secretary of the Appointments Committee, University Engineering Laboratory, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1PZ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 4th December, 1971.

### GRADUATE ENGINEER

with some experience required for structural design work on small and medium size projects. Salary up to £2,000. Good prospects for the right man in a small but expanding firm of Architects and Engineers. Write or phone

HUME TOTTENHAM AND BENNETT,  
Hertford Place, London W.1  
Telephone: 01-287 8321.

## CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(Population 55,000)

### ASSISTANT ENGINEER

(S.O. Grade 1—£2,283 to £2,766 per annum).

Candidates should be qualified Municipal Engineers with wide experience of all aspects of municipal engineering.

The department has in hand major schemes to the value of over two million pounds. An Essential User Car Allowance is payable.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the undersigned by 19th November, 1971. Candidates will be interviewed.

B. E. Rastall,  
Clerk of the Council,  
Council House, The Green,  
CANNOCK, Staffs.

## BOROUGH OF PRESTWICK

### CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BEAUFORT PARK GENERAL

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKS

Tenders are invited from Contractors for the above scheme comprising landscaping, construction of service roads, carting and covering surface and drainage works, together with ancillary works and accommodation works.

Tender documents can be obtained from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Prestwick.

They are to be returned to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on the 12th November 1971. The Council do not intend to accept the lowest or any tender returned.

C. A. CROSS,  
Town Clerk.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS

Tenders are invited for the supply of provisions to various School, Council, and other institutions in the Borough.

Forms of Tender, Specification and conditions may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Office, Burnley Town Hall, Burnley, Lancashire, on or after 12 noon on 12th November 1971.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes and must be accompanied by a bank guarantee for the sum of £1,000.

Tenders should be submitted to the Director of Education, Education Office, Burnley Town Hall, Burnley, Lancashire, on or after 12 noon on 12th November 1971.

Details of the provisions to be supplied may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Office, Burnley Town Hall, Burnley, Lancashire, on or after 12 noon on 12th November 1971.

C. A. CROSS,  
Town Clerk.

## COURSES AND SEMINARS

Manchester College of Education.

Long Millgate, Manchester M1 1SD.

Principal: Miss M. A. Mycock, M.Ed.

### IN-SERVICE COURSES FOR QUALIFIED TEACHERS

- A. Full-time courses
  1. ONE YEAR COURSE IN THE TEACHING OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. This is a part-time course for qualified teachers with at least two years' experience in the primary or secondary schools. The course is designed to provide teachers with the knowledge and skills necessary to teach children with physical, mental, and emotional handicaps. The course is held at the Manchester College of Education, Long Millgate, Manchester M1 1SD. The course is held in the summer term 1972 and the autumn term 1972. The course is held in the summer term 1972 and the autumn term 1972. The course is held in the summer term 1972 and the autumn term 1972.
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# Arsenal are through with no trouble

By ALBERT BARHAM: Arsenal 3, Grasshoppers 0

Arsenal, rather like a World War I tank, rumbled on slowly, inexorably and unexpectantly, crushing the little team of Swiss part-time players to enter the quarter-finals of the European Cup.

Little touches of the unusual and the cleverness of Graham's footwork—so sure, so sure in his own ability to occasionally juggle the ball before kicking it—brightened what was a very ordinary yet competent performance from Arsenal.

The size of the victory in Zurich was almost a foregone conclusion for the size of the crowd, only 31,000. They saw a performance of courage from the Swiss team who began with only the faintest hopes of ever holding Arsenal at Highbury. At least they stuck to their task humbly and onerous in that it was to the end of there in a lesson for Arsenal to remember.

Now that the small teams have been ousted from Europe's major club tournament Arsenal, at their first attempt, can expect even more opposition. Yet last night they committed, at least, the cardinal sin of taking matters too casually, too easily and too soon. Three times in the later stages of the game, the Swiss broke through their defence.

Once Meier got the ball into the net. There seemed nothing wrong with the ball or a goal was not allowed and a free kick on the edge of the penalty area was no consolation whatsoever to the Swiss.

Once the Grasshoppers had lost Gohl, late in the game, they surrendered more of the midfield to Arsenal when he was replaced by Nigel. The loss of Roberts, replacing him with Simpson, was much later McNab took over from McInnes. But the game had long been won when that happened.

Yet again, Deck, as he was in Zurich, was one of the heroes of this Swiss side. The tall goalkeeper, clad in black leapt and parried

## Chelsea out

Chelsea were knocked out of the European Cup Winners' Cup last night. The part-timers of Airdrie drew 1-1 after a goalless draw in the first leg and went through on goals after their away goal counted double.

The third goal eight minutes from time came from Radford lobbing the ball over the head of the keeper from a pass from Kennedy.

At least Arsenal ended in a blaze of activity and after one of the nearest moves of the game, between Kennedy and George, Kennedy turned the ball into the net but was penalised, presumably for being offside. So the referee had to settle for goals as a result in any case, which would satisfy Bertie Mee, their manager, publicly if not privately.

Stoke 1, Derby 0

Derby County entered the semi-finals of the Texaco Cup competition, beating Stoke City by a 4-3 aggregate in last night's second round second leg game at the Victoria Ground, Derby, after surviving uneasy moments early on, went in front on the hour through Wignall and comfortably held this lead until Smith scored an equaliser three minutes from the end.

Derby were not content to try to sit on their lead, which was wise in view of Birmingham's early lead in the first leg. They began looking like an anaemic version of their real selves and might have lost their nerve if they had not been minutes. Conroy was played clean through by Haselgrave's pass but shot disappointingly wide.

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# Liverpool have no answer to striking power

By PAUL WILCOX: Bayern Munich 3, Liverpool 1 (agg. 3-1)

Alun Evans scored a magnificent goal against Bayern Munich in the Grunwald Stadium here last night, but it was not nearly enough to prevent Liverpool having to wait until at least next season before they chalk up their half century of appearances in European competition. In the second round second leg Cupwinners' Cup match, their out-of-control defence was no match for the striking power of the West Germans, whose victory 3-1 gained them ample revenge for their exit from last season's Fairs Cup.

Last night Liverpool were an amalgam of failure. Simply Liverpool played badly. They found it increasingly difficult to pass straight, and even harder to avert the constant forward moves of Bayern's adventurous attack, relying mostly on last-ditch measures to help keep down the score.

Liverpool had no one with the defensive instincts of Beckerbauer, who may have lost what speed he had but has retained his skills: no one with the talent or desire of Hoenes, or the overlapping Breftner; and certainly they

## Other results yesterday

**Rugby Union**

NEWCASTLE 15, BRISTOL 20. Newcastle 15, Bristol 20. Newcastle 15, Bristol 20.

**Rugby League**

WARRINGTON 15, Salford 10. Warrington 15, Salford 10. Warrington 15, Salford 10.

**Soccer**

EUROPEAN CUP. Arsenal 3, Grasshoppers 0. Arsenal 3, Grasshoppers 0. Arsenal 3, Grasshoppers 0.

**Association Football**

Stoke 1, Derby 0. Stoke 1, Derby 0. Stoke 1, Derby 0.

**Association Football**

Stoke 1, Derby 0. Stoke 1, Derby 0. Stoke 1, Derby 0.



Whatever they do against Manchester United on Saturday, Manchester City were determined to make a splash in a training interval at Blackpool yesterday

## Wignall revives Derby

By MICHAEL CAREY

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## Goven's defeat of Matthews some revenge

By DAVID GRAY

France, defeated by Britain in the King's Cup at the weekend, gained a small piece of revenge in the third Dewar tournament at Aberavon yesterday. Georges Goven, who is ranked first in France but was not asked to play in the match, beat Stanley Matthews, a member of the British team, 6-2, 7-6.

The Lancashire player spent most of the contest recovering from a bad start. He was doubtful because of injury, tested his injured leg happily in a 6-0, 6-3 victory over the promising young South African, Farrel, in the first round. Farrel, Lancashire's best junior, thundered to victory by 6-2, 7-6 against Rayo Segura, a vigorous young South African. Farrel is certainly learning how to win tough matches on this circuit.

Among the women, Julie Heldman connected four games to Glynis Cole, the 17-year-old ruler of the younger British women, and afterwards, complimented her on the effectiveness of her backhand. Heldman took a set from Betty Stove, the Dutch champion, but then faded; Susan Minford, Belfast's brightest star, lost to Glynis Cole in a little longer than average match before going down by 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, and Hilary Hodge, a school teacher from Farnham, may have won only one game from Virginia Wade, but she certainly captured a great deal of attention.

# An ominous defeat for Cambridge

By a Special Correspondent: Coventry 33, Cambridge U 3

With remarkable regularity (seven times in the past nine seasons to be precise) Cambridge have achieved the same result in the inter-university match as they have done against Coventry. With those statistics in mind, the undergraduates can take no comfort at all from last night's result at Coundon Road.

No side can afford to give away 11 points in the first 10 minutes against a Coventry team currently playing in such a majestic manner. Two tries from the first two attacks of the game gave dire warning of what was to come from a team boasting such a powerful pack and free running backs.

First Griffiths chipped ahead past Phillips and Beazley missed with a back in his back in his own 25 to let in Griffiths. Then Wheatley weaved his way through and Campton took the pass from Niall. The scoreline, perhaps, Cole missed both conversions.

Cole then made amends with a penalty goal and Steele was finally successful in his attempt with a similar effort from 40 yards in the twenty-fifth minute, after three failures Cambridge had taken a more lively side, chasing high kicks by Williams and working the ball out quickly from the rucks.

Coventry twice just failed to break through, first as Wheatley passed forward with two men clear, and then when Bryan just failed to hold the final pass in an exciting move involving six men.

Cole missed with a penalty kick after the interval when play resumed. The interval was set pieces brought its reward when Wheatley tried an injudicious kick over Bryan and Fairbrother charged down the ball to score. Cole converted from touch.

From then on Coventry marched steadily ahead, with Preece executing two marvellous thrusts to set up tries. From a scrum ten yards out he cut left to send Wheatley over and Cole converted. Then from half way Preece reeled down the touching accelerated across field, and Bryan and the centres were in position to send Webb over in the corner.

Finally Preece completed the victory by kicking over himself, and Cole converted.

Coventry: G. H. Cole; R. E. Webb; J. Preece; W. J. Griffiths; N. A. Fairbrother; C. P. Niall; G. C. Steele; P. M. Bryan; J. Barton; A. Campton.

Cambridge University: S. F. Berry; G. Beazley; G. Williams; A. P. Wheatley; S. Griffiths; J. Preece; N. A. Fairbrother; C. P. Niall; G. C. Steele; P. M. Bryan; J. Barton; A. Campton.

## Pontypool swamped

By DAVE PHILLIPS: Pontypool 0, Gloucester 29

Gloucester, beaten only once this season at Newbridge, extended their sequence of games without defeat to 12 by outplaying Pontypool scoring three goals, a penalty goal and two tries to nil at the local ground. The scoreline, perhaps, does scant justice to the opposition offered by Pontypool who played with all the verve and enthusiasm which brought them victories earlier in the season against Llanelli, Bridgend, Cardiff and Newport.

But there was no denying the superiority of the west countrymen whose cohesion in attack and determination in defence impressed even the large partisan home crowd, Gloucester cheered off the field following one of the fastest and most enjoyable exhibitions of open rugby seen at Pontypool for years.

Gloucester attacked from the start to take the lead after five minutes when Micky Booth made a blind-side break to link up with Tom Palmer who gave an inside pass to Danny White for a try which Eric Stephens did well to convert. Stephens, who has scored a thousand points in the past four seasons, was on target again after 10 minutes when he landed a wide-angle penalty goal from 30 yards.

Pontypool tried hard to make up the league, their loose forwards, Harrington and McCabe, being prominent in attacks which foundered against Gloucester's defence. Gloucester went further ahead when Dick Smith sold a dummy before passing to Niall. The scoreline, perhaps, does scant justice to the opposition offered by Pontypool who played with all the verve and enthusiasm which brought them victories earlier in the season against Llanelli, Bridgend, Cardiff and Newport.

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## Rough justice on Banks

By ROY MCKELVIE: United Hospitals 15, United Banks 14

With the last kick of the match—taken twice by Novak—United Hospitals beat United Banks at Richmond by two goals and a penalty goal to a goal and two tries.

Laidlaw the Hospitals left-wing charged down an attempted clearance by Banks to link up with half and scored a try which left the result hanging upon the last kick. Novak missed with his attempt, but referee ruled that several Banks players had charged early and with the second shot Novak's aim was accurate. This snail's pace and cliff-hanging though it may have been, nevertheless produced a result which was rough justice for the Banks. They scored three tries to one and led by 14-9, before Laidlaw struck.

The Banks first try by Hammett came from the loose when Douglas sent Hulin and Hughes on a long run. Their second, by Goldie, came from winning a ruck near the Hospitals line and their third, by Swatton, from a kick over the line which beat two defenders. Douglas converted once. For the Hospitals McIntyre scored from a line out and Laidlaw converted both and kicking a penalty.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,077

**ACROSS**

1. A Bruin, as a later misnomer (10, 4).
2. Accompanying the bridesmaid? (8).
3. From (8).
4. Egghead in straitened circumstances is tried (5).
5. Fat softie is weeping (8).
6. Give clan letters on parting (8).
7. Usually hide record in old town (8).
8. Bill is in the right? He supports apartheid (10, 4).
9. Fat softie is weeping (8).
10. Angler, for instance, left in boat with servant (10, 4).
11. Yes, yes, European Board (5).

**DOWN**

1. Writer finds silver and a smashing hat on rich, undeveloped (6, 8).
2. It's a tea brewed to give full satisfaction (7).
3. Seafaring, do vessels carry pigeons? (4, 6).
4. Student, making money while acquiring knowledge (8).
5. A grim position at the back (6).
6. Note from woman at rear of our train (5).
7. A letter in Belgium (7).
8. Greek and Latin are too much for teacher (8, 6).
9. Rome bleated, I became involved (9).
10. Language of ancient organ, about right (3, 5).
11. His strange, indifferent opening is not so hot (7).
12. He was cooked: give up the operation (7).
13. Leaderless politicians? They're smouldering (6).
14. Name, sir? (5).

**Solution tomorrow**

**QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 18**

# Wolves are pushed to big victory

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: Wolves 4, Ado Hague 0 (Wolves win 7-1 on aggregate)

A lusty advantage of two goals, obtained in Holland a fortnight ago, gave Wolves immense confidence for their second leg match against Ado Hague. The Dutch side, aided by three goals scored by opponents, the unsundered comfortably into the third round of the UEFA Cup with a winning aggregate of 7-1.

The Dutch needed an early goal, and they got it. Curran, who was in the team for the first time, scored a goal in the first half. The Dutch were then pushed back by Wolves, who scored a goal in the second half. The Dutch were then pushed back by Wolves, who scored a goal in the second half.

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## Coventry punished

Newcastle Utd 5, Coventry 1

Newcastle lifted their game appreciably after five successive League defeats to score a convincing win in the Texaco Cup over Coventry.

The team hit a splendid rhythm, but the night was especially memorable for a tremendous home debut by the Scottish international forward, Tony Green.

His skills and electric acceleration brought the most excited applause heard at Newcastle for some time. Green engineered the opening goal, scored by Macdonald after 12 minutes, and gloriously laid on the final score by Tudor in 83 minutes.

Coventry were well in the game until half-time. Centre-half Blacklock headed an equaliser in 32 minutes, but Newcastle stormed back and Tudor put them in front again in 40 minutes.



